The Daily and Weekly Commercial.—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice, whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1875.

The Government at the Centennial.

It has been decided by the Commissioners representing the Executive Departments in the Centennial Exposition, to erect a separate building, at a cost of $75,000, for the exhibition of the Governmental departments, and ground will soon be broken for its erection.

The Counterfeit Five Dollar Notes.

It is thought by experts that all the five dollar national bank notes will have to be called in, on account of the counterfeits. The Comptroller has called in all notes of this denomination on four Illinois banks, but as the names of other banks can easily be inserted in the spurious plates, and by simply changing the coat-of-arms on the backs they can be adapted to banks of other States, it is evident that the precaution of calling in notes of which counterfeits have been discovered will prove futile.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1875.

Projects of Anti-Monopolists.

Ex-Senator Cole, now here, is authority for the statement that the anti-monopolists of the Pacific coast purpose making a lively fight in Congress next winter. Among their projects is one which will be introduced into the Senate by Governor Booth, providing for the appointment of a board of Government directors for each of the Pacific railroads which has received Government subsidy. This it is intended to put through Congress at as early a day as possible. The allegation is made that the original law contemplated such a board of Government directors, but that the provisions therefor were, through the action of the lobby, prevented from becoming part of the law.

The Shortage in the Redemption Division.

The shortage amounting to over a thousand dollars, which was sometime ago discovered in the assorting desk of the Redemption Division of the Treasury, has not only been filled up during the count which has just been made in that division, but there is now shown to be an excess of bank notes unaccounted for to an amount slightly larger than the reported shortage.

COUNTING THE NATIONAL FUNDS.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—The counters of money in the Treasurer's office have counted all in the cash vault, and to-day counted sixteen millions dollars in the reserved vault. No errors have been discovered, except the recently stolen $87,000. Among the remaining funds to be counted, are $30,000 of silver and $46,000 of nickel coin.

HEADQUARTERS OF NATIONAL GRANGE.

The Executive Committee of the National Grange held another session to-day, and after considerable discussion, by a vote of three to two, agreed to remove the headquarters from Louisville to Louisville, Ky. They also resolved to hold the next meeting of the National Grange at Louisville, on the third Wednesday of November next. The headquarters will be removed to Louisville within a month or six weeks. The committee will adjourn to-morrow.

ANSWER OF SECRETARY EDMUNDS TO CHARLES NORDHOFF.

Judge Edmunds, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, has written the following reply to the recent letter of Mr. Charles Nordhoff:

"UNION REPUBLICAN } EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, } WASHINGTON, July 6, 1875.

"DEAR SIR—I am in receipt of your letter of the 28th ult., from Atlanta, Georgia, relative to the course of the *National Republican* newspaper here, put forward, you call on me as 'Chairman of the National Republican Committee' to get rid of that paper or change its course. I am neither Chairman, as addressed me, nor a member of the National Republican Committee, but only Secretary of the Union Republican Congressional Committee, and therefore I cannot speak for the committee named by you. You assume that the *National Republican* is the central and chief organ of the Republican party, and that it lies within the control of this committee to change its course in regard to yourself. Here you are in error. The *National Republican* is not the organ of this committee, nor has this committee any organ, neither does it lie within the power and province of this committee to advise or compel a change in the management of the *National Republican* or any other newspaper in the respect you desire. This committee has no connection whatever with the management of that newspaper, nor of any other, cannot in any manner influence its editor, nor does it come within the usually recognized duty of an executive committee to dictate to or assume to control the papers of the party. This being true, the remainder of your letter is so entirely out of place as addressed to this committee that it is unnecessary to answer it in detail. Your letter should have been addressed to the editor of the *National Republican*. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, "J. F. RIDDLE.

"CHARLES NODHOFF, ESQ., Atlanta Ga."

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1875.

LARGE INCREASE IN THE BUSINESS OF THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Reports just made by Third Assistant Postmaster General Barber show that 107,616,000 postal cards were issued during the fiscal year which ended June 30th, 1874, against 91,070,000 issued for the year which ended June 30th, 1874. The increase is equivalent to about 18 1-16 per cent., which shows that these cheap cards are growing in popular favor as a means of inter-communication. The value of the issue of ordinary postage stamps during the year ended June 30, 1875, was $18,271,479, an increase of $996,237 over the previous year; of newspaper and periodical postage stamps, $815,922 47; of ordinary stamped envelopes, $1,181,219 34, a decrease of $124,477 34, an increase of $242,284 58; of postal cards, $1,076,160; of total issues for sale to the public, $24,288,018 81, an increase of $2,219,794 05 over the fiscal year ended June 30, 1874. The sale of official postage stamps for the fiscal year amounted to $834,970 25, a decrease of $580,874 95 since June 30, 1874; official stamped envelopes, $354,522 18, an increase of $1,065 52 over the year 1874.

STORM AT VALPARAISO.

Fifty Persons Drowned—Great Destruction of Property.

PANAMA, July 2.—The West Coast mail of the 29th of June, states that during the recent terrible storm in the harbor of Valparaiso, at least forty boys belonging to the training ship were drowned, between twenty and thirty sailors and from fourteen to fifteen boatmen, and a number of negro persons who went down in the unfortunate Eger. No correct estimate of the loss of property has been arrived at, but what with the stranding of vessels, the sinking of hulks, damage to vessels, destruction of lighters and boats (the last two probably exceeding one hundred in number), the destruction of bales and other property, the amount will be very heavy.

Death of Francis P. Blair, Jr.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—General Francis Preston Blair, Jr., died at half past eleven o'clock last night, surrounded by his family and a few intimate friends. He had been in a precarious condition for several months, but under the blood transfusing treatment grew stronger and improved. During the past few days he had taken frequent rides, and yesterday walked down stairs. His death came suddenly, and will be a surprise to many friends, who had hopes of his recovery.

It seems that the immediate cause of General Blair's death was a fall he received while walking from one room to another in his house. He had been out for a drive in the afternoon, returning about five o'clock and seemed to have enjoyed it much and received considerable benefit; but while walking in his room he was attacked with a dizziness, and fell, striking his temple against a piece of furniture, which rendered him insensible. Medical aid was immediately summoned and every effort made to restore him to consciousness, but without success, and at half-past eleven he quietly passed away, surrounded by all the members of his family. His pastor was telegraphed for, and will probably arrive here in time for the funeral on Sunday. The family desire a quiet funeral, but members of the old Fifteenth Missouri Regiment, of which General Blair was the first colonel, have called a meeting and decided to accompany the remains of their old commander to the grave, and other organizations may determine to do likewise.

General Blair was a son of Francis Preston Blair, a prominent American journalist and politician, and brother of Montgomery Blair, of Maryland. He was born at Lexington, Kentucky, February 19, 1821, graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1841 and began the practice of law in St. Louis. Being in New Mexico, for his health, when hostilities broke out with Mexico, he entered our army as a private, and served till 1847. He was for some time editor of the *Missouri Democrat*, and was twice elected to the Missouri Legislature. In 1856 he was elected to Congress by the Republicans, and again in 1860 and 1862. He entered the army as colonel of volunteers in 1861, was appointed brigadier general August 7, and major general November 29, 1862. He served in the Vicksburg campaign, and participated in the March to the Sea, in command of the Seventeenth Corps. In 1866 he was appointed Collector of Customs at St. Louis, and a commissioner of the Pacific Railroad. In 1868 he was the Democratic candidate for Vice President, on the ticket with Horatio Seymour. In 1870 he was chosen United States Senator from Missouri, to fill a vacancy, his term expiring March 4, 1873.

RAILROAD TRAIN ATTACKED.

Bold Attempt to Rob an Express Car.

The Engineer Killed in His Cab.

Brave and Successful Resistance of the Express Messenger.

TERRE HAUTE, INDIANA, July 9—Long Point, a station on the Vandalia Railroad, three miles west of Cassy, Illinois, is a place where all trains on that road usually stop for water. It is a lonesome place, situated in the woods, with no one living within a mile and a half of it. It has long been considered by the railroad men as a dangerous locality, on which account the engineers have seen suspicious persons lurking about there at night, and have run by without stopping for water.

Last night, at midnight, as train No. 5, east bound, conductor Fraley and engineer Milo Ames, came up to Long Point for water, two men boarded the locomotive, one from each side, and said to the engineer: "Pull out." The engineer was at first somewhat bewildered. When they said again, "pull out," he seeming to comprehend the situation, said, "all right, I'll pull out." The men then said "we will run the thing ourselves," and at that both the robbers fired. One of the shots killed the engineer instantly, and the other lodged in the cab. The fireman, who was on the tank taking in water, immediately jumped and ran to the rear of the train to notify the train men, having heard the conversation, and comprehending the situation. During these proceedings at the engine, a conductor had detected the Adams Expressecar, and they then, pulling the engine wide open, ran her about two miles east and stopped, blowing off brakes to deceive the express messenger.

They then came to the door of the car and said: "Let me in, Jack." He replied to them, "I am ready for you—if you ever come in here you are dead men." The robbers then commenced firing into the car. The messenger (Burke) said it seemed to him there were a dozen of them, as the shots seemed to come from all directions. The conductor and train men, after the shots were fired, saw the situation of affairs and at once pursued them. They could only find one revolver on the train, but found two soldiers on the train who were armed with carbines. With these weapons the train men and soldiers started in pursuit of the train and the robbers, but when they came up to the train it was gone, the robbers having robbed the engineer in the bottom of his cab, cold and stiff. There chanced to be a freight engineer, Jack Vandergrift, on the train, and he, with the fireman, immediately ran the engine back to the train and brought it in. The robbers failed to gain any entrance whatever into the express car, having found the door locked, having no windows and very strong everyway. Had they detached the American Express car also, which was immediately in the rear of the Adams, they would undoubtedly have accomplished their object, as it was an open car, having windows, the doors not being very strong. They found the manner by which the coupling pin was knocked out, and which may hereafter serve as a clue to the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage.

The train men speak in very flattering terms of the pluck and bravery displayed by the Express Messenger Burke, under the trying circumstances in which he was placed. There is a feeling among railroad men over the death of Engineer Ames, and should the perpetrators be caught, it is very generally believed that it will not cost much for something to prosecute them. Engineer Ames was one of the best engineers on the road. He was about thirty-five years old, and had been married but a short time.

The robbers who boarded the locomotive wore long linen dusters. Conductor Fraley and all the train men, in fact, did all they could to assist the authorities. Several suspicious persons are already under arrest, and every effort will be made by the railroad company to bring the robbers to justice. They have, it is understood, already offered a reward of $1,000. These particulars have been gathered from one of the train men, who was a witness of the whole affair.

ST. LOUIS, July 9.—This morning Major Simpson, General Superintendent of the Vandalia road, received a dispatch stating that seven men had been arrested, one of whom was known to have been engaged in the murder. The Vandalia Company has offered a reward of $1,000 for each man connected with the affair. The City Council of Casey has offered $150 reward, and this sum is expected to be largely increased by the county and State authorities. Engineer Ames was a resident of Washington, Mass., where he has a brother. Another brother is conductor on the Missouri Pacific Railroad.

THE MARCH TO THE SEA.

Sherman and His Wife Reply to Misstatements in the "Courier-Journal."

LOUISVILLE, July 8.—Some days since a letter was published in the *Courier-Journal*, from Georgia, charging that Gen. Sherman personally directed the burning of a cotton factory at Eatontown, Georgia, and afterward the burning of a monastery at Columbia, S. C. In this morning's *Courier-Journal* is published a letter from Mrs. Sherman, denying the statements, the basis of which she says: "The *Courier-Journal* says he perpetrated an enormity himself in applying the torch to a factory, during which time he was also guilty of a misdemeanor. I say General Sherman was never guilty of profanity or blasphemy, and the men of the *Courier-Journal* knew, when they published that article, that it could never apply the torch to a building. When the Convent of the Ursula Nuns, at Columbia, South Carolina, was reported to be in great danger of burning, General Sherman sent my brother, General Charles Ewing, of his staff, and a commissary officer, Major J. W. Comyn, both Catholics, with orders and authority to do all that could be done for the Sisters and those under their charge. They executed their orders with zeal and great kindness and, under continued instruction from General Sherman, they assigned to them a goodly share of commissary stores and attended to their wants until the army left the place."

Where are also will be published in to-morrow's *Courier-Journal* a letter from General Sherman, denying the same charges, and, in commenting on another statement made in the letter referred to, he says: "Mrs. Sherman is and always has been a Catholic and has extended charity to all alike—Catholic and Protestant—with a lavishness that nearly impoverishes us. To question the purity of her motives, is certainly a most unmanly way to reflect on me."

The *Courier-Journal*, commenting upon Mrs. Sherman's letter, says:

"We shall not perpetuate the ungallantry of a single comment on the very earnest and womanly words in which this estimable lady comes to the defense of her husband, except to remind her that the article of which she complains appeared among our correspondence, to which we allow considerable latitude, and was not sanctioned or indorsed by any expression of our own. Mrs. Sherman has been long enough in public life to understand that public men are public property, that their acts are subjects for fair criticism; that every charge that may be untrue is not necessarily malicious, and that no man need be afraid of falsehood. The famous March to the Sea was the occasion of much cruelty and suffering. We do not pretend to know how much of this might be softened or averted by General Sherman, but the truth of history requires the impartial presentment of everything throwing light on the subject, and when the calumnies are put forward they can be refuted. So far from affording us pleasure to have the story which appeared in one of our letters disproved or confirmed, nothing would gratify us more than to have it thoroughly refuted."

Another Iron Mountain.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 12.—Two weeks ago a party of explorers, headed by Col. George Stuntz, returned to Duluth and reported having discovered an iron mountain sixty miles north of Duluth, of which frequent rumors have before reached the settlements. Col. Stuntz describes the mountain as a ridge eight miles long, two and a half miles wide, and 1,200 feet high. Surface specimens of the ore brought here appear quite pure, fully equal to the best specimens from the Iron Mountain of Missouri. Anson Northrup, of Duluth, accompanied by a geological and mineral party from Philadelphia, started yesterday afternoon to definitely locate the boundaries of the mountain, and probably to arrange for establishing claims in it. The importance of the discovery is lessened by the well known fact of iron ores lying abundant in all the country around the west end of Lake Superior, and beyond the head waters of the St. Croix on the south to the Canadian boundary on the north shore. Specimens from the mountain brought here are, however, pronounced by experts, but without tests, to be of a most desirable kind.

CASUALTIES.

Two Ladies Killed by the Cars—Two Others Fatally Injured.

MONTREAL, July 12.—Yesterday afternoon a carriage containing Mrs. Bernard, of Beloeil, her two daughters, her son and two neighbors, was run into by a special train near the Beloeil bridge. Two ladies were killed. Mrs. Bernard and one of her daughters were badly injured and are not expected to live.

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE.

A YOUNG WOMAN OF READING, OHIO, HANGS HERSELF.

Unrequited Love For a Young Man Inspires the Deed.

READING, OHIO, July 9.—Last Wednesday, Miss Catherine Koehl, a young woman twenty-two years of age, committed suicide on account of disappointment in love. Last Monday, Miss Koehl visited a picnic near Reading, and enjoyed the pleasure of the day to the utmost. On Wednesday, she did a large washing for her aunt, with whom she lived. Completing the task about 11 o'clock in the morning, she informed her aunt, whom she called mother, that she intendad to go to the postoffice. Her absence continued until late in the afternoon before it was particularly noticed. Mrs. Koehl then became alarmed, and made fruitless inquiries as to her daughter's whereabouts. About 6 o'clock Wednesday evening some persons engaged in the search went to the barn on Mrs. Koehl's premises, and found the daughter hanging by a piece of clothes-line from a low beam, which she reached by standing on a box. Miss Koehl was highly esteemed by the people of the village, and her death created great sorrow among those who knew her intimately. Coroner Maley yesterday morning went to the place at once and held an inquest. His jury, after examining a large number of witnesses, brought in a verdict of suicide. It was brought out in the testimony that the young woman was twenty-two years old, and that she was the daughter of an unmarried sister of Mrs. Koehl, and that her father was a farmer by the name of Brown. She had been born in Mrs. Koehl's house, adopted and brought up there by her aunt, whom she always called mother. Bernard Lichtenburg, a young blacksmith, had been visitiug her very frequently for about six or eight months. In his testimony he said that they were not engaged to be married. During one of his visits last week, she asked him if he was going to marry her, and he told her no, that he being a Catholic and she a Protestant, he could not, as he must not marry out of the Church. She then told him that before July 5th she would leave the country or he would go to her funeral. On the body of the dead girl was found a letter to Ben Lichtenberg, her lover, in which she tells him that he has broken her heart by her unrequited love, and that she could not endure to live without him. The responsibility for her death she threw upon his relatives, those last pall-bearers she requested him, immediately ran the engine back to the train and brought it in. The robbers failed to gain any entrance whatever into the express car, having found the door locked, having no windows and very strong everyway. Had they detached the American Express car also, which was immediately in the rear of the Adams, they would undoubtedly have accomplished their object, as it was an open car, having windows, the doors not being very strong. They found the manner by which the coupling pin was knocked out, and which may hereafter serve as a clue to the discovery of the perpetrators of this outrage.

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The Great Earthquake.

Later Details from New Granada and Venezuela.

Cities and Villages Entirely Destroyed—Thousands of Lives Sacrificed—Terrible Suffering Among the Survivors.

NEW YORK, July 10.—The steamer from Panama brings later details of the great earthquake in South America. Cucuta is in ruins, not a single house remaining. The killed are calculated at 5,000. Rosaris, San Antonio, Capacho, Gnasimo, San Juan de Erna, San Cayetano, San Cristobal, Tariba, Lobaten, Lagrita and adjoining villages are in complete ruins. Salazan suffered severely, and the adjoining country is nearly devastated. Chinacota, Chapo, Pamplona, Cucutilla, Arboledas, Santiago, Gallindo and Gramalote have also been great sufferers. The number of the dead in Cucuta is calculated at three-quarters of the entire population. The few families saved are on the outskirts of what was the city, but they will soon be obliged to retire, as the putrefaction of the dead will not allow them to remain. It is heartrending to see the wounded, who have no care and who cannot remain long alive in their present condition. Thieves and robbers swept down on the ill-fated city, and hardly a single safe has been saved from the custom house. The pillage is general. Four hundred mules were killed in the streets, and as there is no one to remove them the stench is becoming frightful. The storehouse at Puerto de Los Cachos was sacked and burned by bandits. In Piedecuesta the town hall is destroyed, and in Pamplona the Cristobal is in ruins. The Venezuela side has suffered, if possible, more severely than the Colombian. Ten thousand dollars were sent today from this city for the relief of the sufferers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

England.

ANOTHER BLAST FROM THE "STANDARD."

LONDON, July 9, 5 A. M.—The *Standard*, in a review of Lord Dufferin's speech at the dinner of the Canada Club, makes another violent attack on the United States. It decries emigration to that country, and believes, in spite of Lord Dufferin's disavowal, that Americans still covet Canada and would assert a claim to the St. Lawrence as greedily as to Mississippi, if they were not restrained by prudence. The *Standard* continues: "We wish Canadians to understand that England regards them as Englishmen, and would fight for Canada as for Kent. A suggestion to abandon Canada would overthrow the strongest Ministry England has ever known."

THE BUDA-PESTH DISASTER.

LONDON, July 10.—A letter from Buda-Pesth confirms the reports of the destructive character of the recent storms, and says that twenty-eight bodies have been found, while over one hundred people are missing. The destruction of property on the mountain slopes was fearful. No villages on the upper ground entirely escaped. Hundreds of people are destitute and homeless. Subscriptions have been opened and relief is being liberally given.

BURMESE MATTERS.

Sir Douglass Forsyth was not instructed by the British Government to demand the right of passage of troops through Burmah. In his interview with the King he only intimated that sufficient escort would be sent with any future expedition to Western China. The King replied that Burmah could not spare any expedition, and troops must not be sent.

LONDON, July 8.—In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to an inquiry of Grant Duff, touching the difficulty between Great Britain and Burmah, said the earlier matters in dispute had been satisfactorily settled, but the murder of Margarry necessitated the Government's insisting that the King of Burmah should give every facility for the punishment of the offenders. He said he had refused to permit the passage of British troops through Burmah, but Lord Hamilton hoped that he would yield to the representations of the British envoy and thus prevent a collision.

VISIT OF PRINCE OF WALES TO INDIA.

Mr. Disraeli made a statement in regard to the contemplated visit of the Prince of Wales to India. He said the simplicity suitable for a visit to colonies would not be in place for a journey through India, though the Viceroy intimated that some of the custom of making ceremonial presents need not be observed. Yet the Prince must be placed in a position to exercise generosity and hospitality. Lord Mayo, however, be undignified to enter into a discussion upon this point. His Royal Highness will start for India on the 17th of October, and his visit will last six months. The expenditure to insure the necessary pomp and dignity would be $710,000.

Messrs. Macdonald, John O'Connor, Power Burt and Peter Taylor made speeches against the grant for the Prince of Wales' Eastern trip. The debate on the measure will take place on the 15th inst.

FINANCIAL PANIC FEARED IN NORWAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Copenhagen correspondent says all leading Norwegian papers predict financial crash in Norway, in consequence of bad freights and stagnation in the timber trade.

PARTICULARS OF RECENT MILITARY OPERATIONS.

MADRID, July 10.—An official dispatch gives the following details of military operations: The fighting on Wednesday, near Nauciares, in the province of Alava, lasted five hours. The Carlists, under Perula and Don Carlos, numbered eighteen battalions of infantry, twelve guns and 450 cavalry. Their loss was 140 killed, many wounded and a number taken prisoners. The Alfonsist General Contreras twice brilliantly charged the Navarese with 50 lancers, sowing death in their ranks and creating a panic. The railway between Victoria and Vitoria has been restored, and that between Valencia and Vinaros will shortly be reopened. General Jovellar is at Morella, province of Castellon de la Plana. Moriones's division prevented the Carlists from invading Santandar and Asturias.

THANKS AND REWARDS FOR THE VICTORS.

MADRID, July 11.—The municipality of Madrid have telegraphed congratulations to Gen. Contreras, and voted rewards to the Lancers under his command, in special heroic conduct at Vanclares. Official dispatches announce that the Carlists have attacked Guetana and Lind, and Rente repulsed at both places.

Spain.

PURSUIT OF THE ROUTED DORREGARAY.

MADRID, July 8.—The Alfonsist forces, under General Martinez Campos, sailed from Vinaroy, on the sixth instant, for Catalonia. General Jovellar, with the main body of the Alfonsists, was to leave Cantaviela to-day, for the purpose of recrossing the Ebro in pursuit of Gen. Dorregaray, who, with 7,000 men, had vainly attempted to cross the river Cinca. Deistre's brigade bars the passage toward Catalonia.

MORE CARLIST DEFEATS.

MADRID, July 8.—The Alfonsist General Arrando has, after a five hours' engagement, defeated nine Carlist battalions under command of Saballo, and relieved the town of Junquera. The loss on both sides is considerable. Generals Queseda and Loma forced the Carlist position at Trevino, and sent Tello to relieve Vittoria. Many Carlists were killed in these movements. The Spanish squadron bombarded the town of Bermeo two days. Among the prisoners captured by the Alfonsists at Cantavieja, were the representatives of the provincial deputation of Aragon and the pupils of the Carlist military school. Carlists are continually presenting themselves to the authorities of Castellar, demanding amnesty.

WAR FINISHED IN THE CENTER.

PARIS, July 8.—A telegram received here states that the Alfonsist General Quesada has re-established communication with Vittoria. The war in the Center is thought to be finished. The situation in the North is much ameliorated.

France.

ANOTHER INUNDATION, LESS DESTRUCTIVE THAN THE FIRST.

PARIS, July 8.—The rivers Touques and Orbiquet overflowed their banks last night, inundating the town of Lisieux and its environs, in the Department of Calvados. Railway traffic is interrupted, several bridges having been destroyed. There was also some loss of life. Four persons were drowned at Lisieux, and three at Glos. The waters are now subsiding at Lisieux, but rapidly rising at Pont l' Eueque, lower down on the Touques.

In consequence of the heavy and continued rains, floods are feared in the valleys of the Seine, Marne and Saone.

THE WATERS SUBSIDE.

PARIS, July 10.—The floods at Lisieux have subsided, and workmen are clearing away the debris. The damage amounts to $800,000.

Switzerland.

DESTRUCTIVE HAILSTORM—MANY PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED AND PROPERTY DESTROYED.

BERNE, July 8.—A terrific rain storm, accompanied with hail, visited the Swiss canton of Geneva and the French frontier. The hail stones were of unusual size, killing and wounding many persons, destroying crops and damaging much valuable property.

Turkey.

REBELLION IN EUROPEAN TURKEY.

VIENNA, July 11.—The insurrection in Herzegovina extends along the Dalmatian border. It is much more serious than the usual disturbances in that quarter. The populace have attacked the Turkish authorities in the frontier towns, and in many places the Austrian flag has been raised.

LONDON, July 12.—A special dispatch to the *Standard* represents that the disturbance in Herzegovina consists apparently of a number of riots among the Sclavonian inhabitants of the villages of the Western district, who have been aroused to resistance by the endeavor of the Turkish officials to collect arrears of taxes. Large bands of fugitives, composed mainly of women and children, cross the border into Dalmatia daily. The Turkish troops, on the night of July 4, made an attack on the defenses erected by the insurgents at a bridge over the Krupa river, near Celeva. After a long and bloody combat they were defeated and fell back in disorder.

Rounding Point-no-Point.

Upon every point in which the Republican party has been assaulted by the Democrats and Liberals it stands to-day fully vindicated and triumphant. Its policy of protection to American industries has accomplished all that was ever promised for it. Its war for the Union has proven the nation indivisible. Its emancipation policy has given the South a supply of free labor that has produced crops fully equal to any every raised by slavery. Its constitutional amendments are no longer disputed by any one. Its policy of reconstruction has fully succeded in all the objects aimed at. Its financial policy has raised the credit and prestige of the republic everywhere. The only attempt ever made to reform the civil service has been under its auspices. In fact, notwithstanding the unremitting energy with which the party was first attacked during all its career in power, there is not now a single measure or principle in all the subjects which have been discussed so fiercely upon which the Democratic party can possibly afford to take issue with the country.

Of all the issues raised against the Lincoln administration not one survives. Of all those that were raised against the Republican party, but few changes now survive. Of all the issues made against the Congressional policy of reconstruction none survive. It would seem, indeed, that the whole history of the Democratic party during the last fifteen years is one of failures and vacillating agitation. It has gained nothing, achieved nothing, and as a party it has not established a single living principle of any value or done a single memorable act for the time.

Now this is the party that comes asking Pennsylvania to lift it up once more into the high seats of power and authority as its great champion. Impudence has so often done before. We know what Republicanism has done for us. It has made the Commonwealth rich and great. It has founded the extensive railroads, multiplied our industries beyond our most sanguine expectations, and made the State capable of the noblest and grandest enterprises. It is now proper for us to should ask what does the Democratic party propose to do for us? There are but two things it can do—take from the rich and abolish the national banking system. These are the only affirmative declarations at all likely to come uppermost among the members of that party. How remarkably free trade is included in the domestic policy the people of Pennsylvania know by experience. If they want to try it once again the Democrats are ready. As for the national banks, when they have done reform our paper currency needs no defense or explanation, and cannot be made a party issue, for in any such case the Democrats could not spell their party strength anywhere. Under the national system Pennsylvania has very largely increased her banking capital and resources. To destroy the system and, under Democratic auspices, would mean the undoing of all this and going back again to a system of unsecured State banks, and with a Legislature at Harrisburg considering at them every session. The business men of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and other cities can say whether they are very particularly desirous of these "reforms."

It is expected that Pennsylvania will be governed in her coming State election, in a large degree, by matters connected with the questions of 1875, and we may now therefore, discuss the bearing of national politics upon the State canvass. But in the national canvass the Democratic party has constantly put forward articles a broad and furnished us no new ones. A Democratic Congress has been elected which, it is openly announced, is to do nothing but investigate. It is not to initiate a policy of its own; it is not to assume the responsibility of legislation, although that is clearly its duty. And hence, both in the State election and the national contest the people are asked to go it blind. Last fall the people of most of the States were thought to have done so. But such was not the case. They meant to rebuke certain abuses, and made a wave of their disapprobation upon a certain undisguised contingency. The Republicans of Pennsylvania were clearly disheartened in 1874, and they have not recovered to be so. All events showed that twenty-six other States were in the same condition. But having made an effectual demonstration and forced the final settlement of the distracting questions pending, there is no reason now why the Republicans of Pennsylvania should not be united, harmonious and confident victorious. For certainly the disruption of 1871-2 was more formidable than anything now existing or probable. As matters now stand in Pennsylvania the Democratic party is without principles or candidates. It was confessedly afraid to risk a whole summer's canvass, and hangs its hopes of success on the possibility of successes in Ohio and Indiana inspiring its members to rally and go into the contest with a will.—*Phila. North American.*

British Imports Decreasing.

The following statement, showing a decrease in the exports of the principal articles of British and Irish produce and manufactures from the United Kingdom to the United States during the five months ending May 31, 1875, as compared with the corresponding period of 1874, has been furnished by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics:

Commodities.	Five m'ths end'g May 31, 1874.	Five m'ths end'g May 31, 1875.
Alkali, lbs	479,408	431,674
Apparel and slops, lbs	105,527	44,185
Copper, unwrought, cwts	223	20
Copper, wrought, cwts	506	99
Haberdashery and millinery, lbs	324,224	391,490
Hardware and cutlery, lbs	204,888	230,428
Iron—Bar, angle, bolt and rod, tons	1,057	1,125
Iron — Railroad of all sorts, tons	52,445	13,888
Iron—Hoops, sheets, and boiler plates, tons	1,787	951
Iron—Cast or wrought, and other manufacture of, tons	10,651	3,234
Iron—Old, for remanufacturing, tons	3,250	2,662
Steel, unwrought, tons	5,497	4,349
Lead—Pig, rolled, and sheet, tons	1,030	1
Machinery, lbs	93,599	78,315
Paper—Writing or printing, lbs	17,850	9,597
Paper—Other kinds, except paper hangings, lbs	14,219	6,094
Broad stuffs of silk or satin, lbs	79,097	41,744
Ribbons of all kinds, lbs	5,726	1,590
Other articles of silk only, lbs	76,304	36,001
Of silk and other materials, lbs	29,878	8,994
Tin—Unwrought, cwts	34,909	19,226
Stationery, other than paper, lbs	47,576	29,460
Worsted stuffs, yards	31,028,039	25,333,200

About Motors.

Speaking of motors: We have Capt. Ericsson's application of solar heat, Prof. Crookes' demonstration of the potentialities of solar light, Mr. Keeley's mysterious discovery of the dynamic energy of common air, and now we have a suggestion for a fourth source of power. It will be remembered that some time ago there was a violent explosion on Washington street, Boston, which did great damage to the building. After a careful search, no explanation of the accident could be arrived at. Under the heading of "*Scientific Chemistry*, Dr. James R. Nichols expresses his unqualified conviction that the destroying force was the vapor of ether. The building in which the explosion occurred was occupied as a laboratory, and in the cellar there was a five pound bottle of ether. Supposing this bottle to have been broken, and the contents to have united with the air in proportion of one to six, Dr. Nichols says that an explosion would have occurred with sufficient force to lift the heaviest walls of a mansion, and this is what he believes to have taken place at the Boston disaster. It would seem that a force that can lift a building off its foundations, and have no more costly constituents than air and ether, ought to be harnessed and set to work. But the harnessing; there's the rub. That Raney among chemists will tame the force, break it of its explosive habit, and average its energies?

Western Reserve farmers feed their cattle with carrots, and the editor of the Cleveland *Plaindealer* dare not show his head to a cow for fear of having it chawed off.—*Columbus Journal.*

POLITICAL.

State.

GOVERNOR BIGLER NOT A CANDIDATE FOR GUBERNATORIAL HONORS—HE IS ONLY WILLING TO BE NOMINATED.

INDIANA, PA., July 12—The appearance of Governor Bigler's dispatch of the 8th, in the absence of mine to him of the 3d, on behalf of the Democracy of this county, has led to a general misapprehension of its real import. We did not ask him to become a candidate for the nomination; we only desired that he should not openly dissent from the action of the county convention, and expressed ourselves as follows: "We cannot consent to your declination. Please let the matter rest." It was to this request that his dispatch assented. His letter of the same date presents his true position, as follows: "I am not a candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination, and can take no step to promote it. The most I can say in that direction is that I shall hold it to be my duty to submit to the action of the Erie Convention, whatever that may be."

(Signed) JOS M. THOMPSON.

Allentown puts forward Jacob S. Dillinger as a candidate for State Treasurer.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* promises eight hundred majority for the Republican ticket in Union county.

The prohibitionists of Venango county are to put into the field a full ticket to be supported at the polls in November.

The Mifflinburg *Telegraph* offers to print the names of all Democrats of Union county who will vote the Prohibition State ticket. But the editor will first have to catch his Democrats.

The Democratic City Council of Reading is not a happy family, by any means. Its members are now engaged in an effort to expel one of their number because he is absent from his residence "during six days and five nights each week."

On Saturday last Judge Trunkey, of Venango county, announced the decision arrived at after the count of the votes in the contested election case of R. D. McCreery vs. John P. Park. It will be remembered that the official returns of the election for member of the Legislature in Venango county in 1874 gave a majority of two for Park, Democrat. His seat was contested by McCreary, and the investigation consisted in the recounting of the entire vote of the county. In this investigation the votes of two districts were thrown out, viz: those of Plum and Pinole—he former, which gave a majority of 19 for McCreary, on account of the election being held at the wrong place, and the latter, which gave a majority of 6 for Park, on account of the officers not being properly qualified. In other districts 438 ballots were thrown out in addition, all of which were for Park and 216 for McCreary. This leaves the legal majority for Park 9.

General.

The Democracy of Kentucky are talking of sending General Prestor to the United States Senate. The strongest points are that he was a rebel during the war and his disabilities have never been removed.

'Ratio Seymour has been m

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 17, 1875.

THE imports of Philadelphia, last month, amounted to $2,315,423, of which $1,532,081 was in American vessels, and $783,342 in foreign bottoms.

THE plains of Kansas are tasseled with plenty. The crops over the bulk of the State are unparalleled for heaviness of yield and breadth of acreage, and it is calculated that the exportable surplus of wheat will rise to 13,000,000 bushels, considerabiy exceeding that of California.

THE produce exports from New York last week were $6,194,158, and the specie exports, $2,630,985. The total exports of produce since the first of January are $127,942,150, against $152,367,863 in 1874. The total exports of specie during the same period are $55,160,611, against $31,657,880 for the same time last year.

GOV. BIGLER is, it seems, a sort o' candidate and sort o' not. He is *not* a candidate for the nomination, but if nominated he will not decline. He reminds us of the young hunter who shot at a calf, supposing it to be a deer, and excused himself, when reproached with his blunder, by saying that he shot so as to hit it, if a deer, and to miss it, if a calf.

GEORGIA, the "Empire State" of the South, has a total school population of 394,067; and the Legislature has appropriated for their education the astonishing sum of $180,000, or less than fifty cents each for the year. Such is the estimate which Southern Democracy places on the value and importance of those pillars of free institutions, the public schools.

THE *Financial Chronicle* publishes a detailed tabular statement of the earnings of the various railroads in the country for the first six months of this year and last year —three weeks only of June in each year being given—from which it appears that the gross earnings for 1875 amount to $23,064,975, against $21,159,721 for the corresponding period of 1874, being a net increase of $1,905,254 in favor of this year over last year. The earnings for the first three weeks of June, this year, amount to $4,351,241, against $4,140,842 for the relating period of 1874, a net increase of $210,330.

THE Levant *Herald* states that NICEPHORUS, a Greek monk of the Convent of the Prophet ELIAS, in Zitza, died very lately, at the great age of a hundred and seventeen years; and it is added that he is the monk referred to by Lord BYRON, in the forty-ninth stanza of the second canto of "Childe Harold." Inasmuch as the poet was at "Monastic Zitza" in October, 1809, when he was quite twenty-seven years old, NICEPHORUS, who was born in 1758, must have been fifty-one. BYRON survived the visit only fourteen years and a half, while the monk outlived it almost sixty-six years.

THE latest advices from Europe in regard to the weather and the condition of the crops there point in the most unmistakable manner to a large export demand for our grain, and the farmers, learning wisdom from experience, will undoubtedly push forward with unusual promptness. Such a course would be clearly for their best interests, as the present crops will be raised upon cheaper labor and cheaper supplies than for many years past; so that they can sell their products at comparatively low prices and still make more money than upon preceding harvests. The vivifying results of this demand will be felt through all the ramifications of trade.

OHIO is waking up. The "Independent" journals, all of which are Democratic by brevet, affect to believe that the result in that State is doubtful; but the Republicans of Ohio have no such doubt. They feel sure of success, not from over-confidence, but from a practical survey of the field. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, for instance, says:

"The prospects for a sweeping Republican victory this fall are growing brighter every day; and the brighter now than they were at the first of the month, and were brighter then than on the first of June. This remark is not made in the way of campaign buncombe, as the most deliberate conclusion formed from a large number of letters, conversations with men in different parts of the State, and a careful examination of the weekly papers. The Republicans are everywhere hopeful. The Democrats are despondent."

IN a suit against the Oceanic Steam Navigation Company, brought in the Court of Queen's Bench, London, by a widow, to recover damages for the loss of her husband by the sinking of the steamer Atlantic on the coast of Nova Scotia, in April, 1873, the company admitted that the vessel was lost through the negligence of the captain, and the jury awarded the plaintiff a verdict of £5,000, equal to $25,000. The liability of a steamship company for lives lost through casualties resulting from the negligence or incapacity of the company's employees is thus fully established; and, as the Schiller is now proved to have been lost through the neglect of her captain to take the customary soundings, it is to be hoped that those who were bereaved by that disaster will unite in making the company pay full damages. There will be more care when there is a certainty ahead of having to pay roundly for the want of it.

THE great trouble with hydraulic engines has thus far been the great waste of water, and that leaking could not be prevented. A Chicago mechanic has just invented an engine which, it is claimed, completely obviates this trouble, and does away with the possibility of leakage. The hydraulic engines in use at present are mainly made serviceable for elevation and hoisting purposes. The new engine, on the contrary, can be adapted to any kind of work for which steam has to be used. It consists of four cylinders, the two outer forming the engine proper, and the inner ones forming the cases for the valve-boxes. The valves consists of two pistons balanced on an equilibrium and worked by two eccentrics. The pistonrods are guided by a parallel motion on the top of each cylinder. The supply pipe is provided with a large air-chamber, to prevent the pipe from bursting if the water is shut off suddenly. This engine is claimed to be unequaled for simplicity, durability and economy, and will, it is thought by practical mechanicians, supersede steam engines and every other power wherever the supply and pressure of water are sufficient. It requires no engineer to work it, and it obviatesall the risks of fire and steam.

THE report of the Philadelphia mint for the fiscal year just closed shows a very satisfactory state of affairs in that important institution. The total amount of gold operated on by the melter and refiner during the year was 742,003.276 standard troy ounces, valued at $13,804,712 11. The amount of wastage in operating on this was 87.003 ounces, valued at $1,618 66, while the legal allowance would be 742.003 ounces, one thousandth of the whole amount, so that the actual loss was only about one ninth of that allowed by law. There was also operated on 6,387,803.92 ounces of silver, valued at $7,947,501 22, with a wastage of 476.63 ounces, or about one twentieth of the legal amount. The coiner operated on 686,873.12 standard Troy ounces of gold during the year, valued at $13,011,592 03. His loss was only 19.59 ounces, or about one-seventeenth of his legal wastage. He also operated on 5,990,918.09 ounces of silver, valued at $7,453,708 57, with a loss of 954.49 ounces, or about one-sixth of the wastage allowed by law. This is said to be the best showing that has been made by the old parent mint for the last twenty-five years, and proves with what care the operations are conducted, and the perfection which has been reached in the processes of separating and refining the precious metals.

IN HIS last letter from the South to the New York *Herald*, CHARLES NORDHOFF says that the increase in taxation in those States, of which such bitter local complaint has been made, and upon which the Northern Democratic press has so incessantly rung the changes, arises chiefly out of the fact that the former slaves are now citizens, who are taught in schools, tried in courts of justice, confined in State or other prisons, supported in asylums, and in many other ways are, as all citizens are, a source of public expense. He adds: "In Alabama, just now, for instance, the Democrats, who are in power, begin to discover that the price of government has gone up, and that they cannot very greatly lower the taxes, against which, among other things, they have long grumbled." With reference to that worthless, cut-throat class of Southern whites in denouncing whom General SHERIDAN drew upon his devoted head the blighting malisons of the *Post*, Mr. NORDHOFF says:

They are gamblers and political bummers; they drink whisky and swagger in bar rooms, armed with revolvers and knives, and it was for some years their habit, when they needed excitement, to 'shoot a nigger.' They are mainly the descendants of the overseer and negro trader class in the South, and naturally despise honest labor and take readily to brute force. They have often sufficient education to make a political harangue, and they are a curse to the community. * * * It was these wretches that Sheridan called 'banditti.' To have hung them by the dozen would have been the first duty of a good ruler in Louisiana."

In Mississippi, the writer states, that class "forms still the most vociferous part of the Democratic party." For some unexplained reason the Democratic press seems to have wholly lost interest in these letters.

IT is, to paraphrase a certain paragraph in yesterday's *Post*, some four or five days since that paper, referring to the outbreak at Vicksburg on the 5th of July, in which two colored men were killed, said: "It so happens that every one engaged in this particular celebration were colored, and the fight was a fight among themselves." We immediately showed, from the telegraphic columns of our contemporary itself, that the difficulty was between whites and blacks, and we supposed that the *Post* would therefore make the proper correction. But it does not reply. The Vicksburg *Monitor*, a Democratic paper, shows what prompted these assassinations. According to its own account of the matter, the colored people of Vicksburg and vicinity had assembled to celebrate the national anniversary. One of the speakers, who is the Secretary of State of Mississippi, intimated that our forefathers did not understand their own words when they said that all men were created free and equal. He further asserted that a colored man led the band that threw the tea into Boston harbor, and inquired: "Have we not the right to work for our lives, our liberties, and in the pursuit of happiness?" This, in the opinion of the Vicksburg *Monitor*, was a sufficient provocation for the Democrats who were present and conveniently armed, to open fire on the colored people, which they proceeded to do, with the fatal results named, not a solitary white ruffian receiving a scratch. The *Monitor* says: "The whole affair teaches one lesson: That the whites have borne all that they will bear. Their passions have been so wrought upon by the outrages and insults they have had to endure, that the least thing is sufficient to rend away the frail barriers and precipitate a conflict." In other words, as the *Interior-Ocean* forcibly observes: "If a colored man declares that the Declaration of Independence meant nothing to black men until LEE's surrender, kill him. White men cannot bear that. If he says that the Declaration now means that all men are equal, white and black, shoot him down."

Meanwhile, to continue the paraphrase, our invitation for the *Post* to make the needed correction, still stands.

THE Tammany Ring, in 1870, offered any amount of money to the New York *Times* to cease its attacks on them, and to NAST to stop his caricatures of them. The offers were urgently pressed, and as the men who made them had succeeded in subsidizing all the other papers in the city, they could not understand why they were not accepted, any more than they can understand, now, why the people will not believe them to be honest and true friends of reform. CONNOLLY, Boss TWEED's City Controller, it now appears from a statement published in the *North American Review* signed by CHARLES H. WINGATE, made desperate efforts to silence the *Times*. Mr. WINGATE says:

"Hall wrote a whining letter to the editor of the *Times*, basing exemption from personal attacks, on the plea of old personal friendship and former connection with the paper. Mr. Jones replied that for Mr. Oakley Hall he had no criticism, but the Mayor of New York must be responsible for and bear the odium of his official acts. Connolly made like advances, and in a highly characteristic manner. Three times he sought an interview with Mr. Jones at his house. The first time he turned back. The second time, after ringing the bell, he sneaked away before the door was opened; and, having mustered up courage for a third venture, he this time was ushered into Mr. Jones's presence. He then requested an interview with the latter in his counsel's office, and there, with much emotion, offered great sums of money if the *Times* would cease its clamor. 'For God's sake, try and stop these attacks!' You can have everything you want. If five millions are needed, you shall have it in five minutes." Mr. Jones refused even to consider his proposition, and at once left the room. Similar overtures were made to the Comptroller, as well as to Mr. Nast. Both were offered well nigh unlimited sums of money if they would but agree to leave New York and its shameless rulers at peace. The haughty address in which the Ring delighted, is reported to have one day said to the latter: "Tommy, if you will take a trip to Europe for a year or two, you shall have your expenses paid, and a new house will be built ready for your return, with us paying a cent for it." Both artist and editor, however, were incorruptible, and declined the tempting offer."

PERSONAL.

Messrs. Sekizawa and Ishii, members of the Japanese Centennial Commission, have arrived in Philadelphia, and will immediately erect offices of Japanese design upon the Centennial grounds.

It isn't often that a man is married by his own son, but such an occurrence took place in New York the other day. The bridegroom was Captain James Little, a shipmaster, and the bride Mrs. Mary Attwood. The clergyman was Rev. James A. Little, of this State.

Smyrna, Del., is enjoying a matrimonial sensation, a blooming widow of over three-score and ten having just been led from the altar for the seventh time. Her names have been successively Miss Williams, Mrs. Traux, Mrs. Farrow, Mrs. Riggs, Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Berry, Mrs. Pratt and now Mrs. Abbot. Her last preceding husband had at the time of his marriage with her a hundred and fifty-six decendants—children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren.

Mr. Moung Edwin, said to be the first native of Burmah ever connected with an American collegiate institution, was graduated, a few days ago, at the Columbian University, Washington. He was almost unacquainted with the English language when he entered the university, yet became so proficient as to stand with the leading members of his class, and gained prizes in both mathematics and oratory.

An elderly lady in Boston was suddenly awakened out of a sound morning slumber the other day by the outcry of the fish fiend—"Mack-e-rill! mack-e-rill! mack-e-rill!" Being partly awake and partly asleep, she thought it was a voice from the unknown world shrieking into her ear, "Make your will! make your will! make your will!" and was immediately thrown into spasms, which lasted, almost uninterruptedly, for the space of twelve hours. Hereby nearly alarming was family physician, and causing the gravest apprehensions among her relatives and friends.

An Irishman who was unpleasantly near the house in which a woman was killed and her three daughters stunned by lightning at Holden, Mass., the other night, thus narrates his experience: "I was in me waggin, with me boy, an' I seen it acomin', like a big snake with a big ball of fire for its head. It was makin' straight for me an' me mare, but I dodged it by not half the length of my whip stick, when it went into the gable end of the house, and you'd ought to seen the shingles and clapboards fly for me mare an' then it was off again. Bedad, it would have hit me square in the head if I hadn't dodged it, an' as it was I didn't know which end I was settin' on, nor who I was mesilf for some time!"

Some time since the accounting clerks in the office of the Third Auditor of the Treasury discovered a discrepancy in the accounts of an officer who served on the staff of General Benjamin F. Butler during the war. Failing by means of his former address to reach him, a letter was written to the "Southmen, Essex," asking whether he could indicate his whereabouts. To which General Butler replied "The officer in question has been dead ten years, and I sincerely believe he is in heaven." A similar case, involving one of the same staff, came up on Tuesday; and a letter was addressed to the General desiring to know whether the officer "had gone on the same expedition." Meanwhile the answer of the General is awaited with much solicitude, as the other may have taken the deflecting road.

Begging Reduced to a Fine Aart.

Begging has become a fine art in England, and the tramps who go about the country making a livelihood out of the sympathies of the public have well defined routes, and conduct operations with much system. Each London and the large towns they have an alphabet of chalk marks, which they put on doors and other places to indicate the character of the residents and the chances of obtaining aid. These marks indicate, 1st, this road is better than the other; 2d, they will buy if you have what they want; 3d, good for food or sometimes for cash; 4th, religious, but good on the whole; 5th, no good; 6th, spoilt by too many tramps calling; 7th, likely to have taken up; 8th, dangerous, sure of being sent to prison. These marks serve as guides to the professional mendicants. Residents in some of our American cities and larger towns have been startled sometimes by finding their doors or gate-posts curiously marked with chalk. Can it be that our American tramps are adopting the English custom?

Ex-Governor Fenton, of New York, declines to allow the use of his name in connection with a Congressional nomination.

POLITICAL.

State.

Mr. William Nead, at present one of the Guardians of the Poor in Philadelphia, is spoken of as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for State Treasurer.

The Erie *Observer* says that Hon. Wm. A. Galbraith "is not a candidate in the sense of thrusting himself forward for the nomination for Governor," yet "he will not decline if such an extraordinary event should occur as the nomination coming to him freely and without effort."

The Democrats of Indiana county last week nominated the following ticket: On Wednesday last the Democrats of Indiana county nominated for County Commissioner—Jeremiah Lomison; Auditor—James G. Fleming. Delegates to the State Convention, Senatorial—S. G. Thompson; Representative—Dr. Thomas Marlin and John Ersan, Esq. Hon. Hannibal Sloan was unanimously re-elected Chairman of the County Committee.

General.

The last Democratic Treasurer of the State of Ohio was a defaulter to the amount of $659,000.

Senator Morton will make some ten or twelve speeches in Ohio, beginning about the 1st of August.

Ohio is at the front again. Mr. Irwin, the Democratic nominee for Governor of California, is a native of Butler county, Ohio.

Governor Tilden met President Grant on the beach at Long Branch. Grant remarked pleasantly, "what, *you* here, Sam?" And Sham, blushing to the roots of his ears, murmured, "but I have boils, sir."—*Buffalo Express.*

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Star* intimates that Sam Randall's chances to the next Speakership depend to a great extent upon the success of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania this fall. "Wanu reliance, Samivel, wain reliance."—*Washington Star.*

When some marplot gets up in a caucus of New York Democrats, and wants to know about that rag-money plank in the Ohio platform, the majority of the company feel just as much like talking as the man who had the fight with a skunk.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

Ex-Governor Stone, of Iowa, washes his hands of Shepard Leffler, and recedes from the Liberal-Democratic party. He will take the stump on the Republican side, at least within a year. Fitz Henry Warren, another famous Liberal, utterly repudiates Leffler.

The worst fooled man in this country is poor old William Allen, of Ohio. He thinks he sees the White House in the distance, when all the time it is a gravestone. It is cruel in the Cincinnati *Enquirer* to keep the game up any longer.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

There is plenty of room for improvement in our present politics. But it is a fact, susceptible of the most conclusive historical demonstration, that we of this day doing begin to be as partisan or so unscrupulous in our politics as our revolutionary grandfathers were.—*Springfield Republican.*

It is generally conceded that General Benjamin Harrison will head the Republican ticket in Indiana for Governor in 1876, and Hon. William S. Holman the Democratic. General Harrison was second in the ballot in the convention of 1872, when Gov. Gen eral Browne became the nominee and was nominated by acclamation for Congressman at large, but peremptorily declined. He is a son of John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, and grandson of President Harrison. Mr. Holman every one knows by reason of his Congressional services.

The *Shield and Banner*, the organ of the Richland Democracy, says of the currency plank of the Ohio Democratic Convention: "The rag money plank introduced by Gen. Ewing is essentially of no account, and will scarcely be heard of at the Democratic National Convention." The *Plain Dealer*, organ of the Northeastern Ohio Democracy, expresses substantially the same views. A radical controversy in the ultonomith of any party like that which now disturbs the Ohio Democracy, is not a good thing with which to enter a campaign.

The Baltimore *American* says the intriguing that is going on within the Democratic party in the State campaign has never had a parallel in Maryland. Bargain and sale, deception and the entry of certain candidates to make the running for others are the prominent features of the canvass. A Democratic party that thus compromises draws near this sort of trafficking becomes more earnest and active. Some of the Democratic papers are growing alarmed over the situation, and have begun to hold a protest against the entire control of affairs by the rings and cliques.

We understand that Governor Hendricks indorses the inflation plank of the Ohio Democratic platform, but, at the same time, wishes it to be understood that he is not opposed to the contraction plank of the platform, as some suppose. Indiana, while the Democrats of California might have done better than declare for an immediate resumption of specie payments, there is a good deal to be said on both sides of the question. The pressure of official duties will, however, prevent the Governor from taking any active part in the campaign in Ohio, as he will be busy in his own State. It will, however, furnish certificates to the effect that all the platforms are sound.—*St. Louis Globe.*

The late Democratic Legislature of Tennessee adjourned without making provision for the payment of the July interest on the State bonds, and fixed the tax levy at a figure which will render it impossible for the State to meet other maturing obligations. The Nashville *Union and American* (Democratic), in allusion to this blundering, says:

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Conspiracy to Defraud the Creditors of a Bankrupt.

The Supreme Court of the United States at Washington has just decided a very important case of fraudulent conspiracy to defraud the only creditor of a bankrupt named in his petition. The mode of perpetrating this fraud was by conveying all his property, of which the bankrupt possessed a large amount beyond what was necessary to pay his debts, to his father-in-law, his son and his wife. These conveyances were made without consideration and with intent to take the benefit of the bankrupt law, which they did soon after. To set aside these transactions, and procured his discharge. At that time he was indebted to John A. Winston & Co. in the sum of $10,000 or $12,000, for which judgment had been obtained against him, and his only purpose was to evade the payment of this debt. These conveyances were studiously kept from the knowledge of the assignee and from the creditor. The sole complainant was appointed assignee December 1, 1869, and the bankrupt received his discharge April 11, 1870. That W. Jones, surviving partner of John A. Winston & Co., in December, 1871, filed a petition in the District Court against the bankrupt, in order to have his discharge set aside for this fraud, but before process could be served he died. Suit was brought three years and a few weeks after the complainant became vested with the rights of an assignee in bankruptcy of the bankrupt. Mr. Justice Miller, in rendering the opinion of the court, said the policy of the bankrupt law is *speedy* as well as *equal* distribution of the bankrupt's assets among his creditors, and the one is almost as important as the other. Hence the clause limiting the commencement of actions by and against the assignee to two years after the right of action accrues applies to all judicial contests between the assignee and any person whose interest is adverse to his. But though this clause in terms includes all suits at law or in equity, he was of opinion that the general principle applies, that where fraud action is intended to obtain relief against a fraud concealed by the party, or which, from its nature, remains secret, the bar does not begin to run until the fraud is discovered. And we think this doctrine is equally applicable on principle and authority to suits at law as well as in equity.

The Partnership Between Catholics and Democrats in Ohio.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The *Review* of this city, which is recognized as the leading Democratic and Catholic organ of Northwestern Ohio, does not hesitatate to proclaim the union of feeling, interest and purpose existing between the Roman Catholic Church and the Democratic party. In its issue of to-day, it says:

"That every Catholic will vote the Democratic ticket is a moral certainty; the one who does not do so would be false to himself and his own best interests. The only political favor that Catholics have ever received in this country has come from the hands of the Democratic party."

Here is not only an acknowledgment of a union existing between modern Democracy and Catholicism, but there is a reason assigned for it. Catholics, the *Review* says, should vote by the Democratic ticket, and why? Because the Democrats legislate to give the Catholics special favors not granted to Protestants. As evidence that such is the case, the *Review* might refer to the Geghan law and to the proposition to exempt Catholics from taxation for the support of common schools. With such public declarations of a union between the Democratic party and the Roman Catholic Church, by which the votes of the latter are to be given to the Democratic ticket, in return for which the Democratic party is to do all in its power to promote the interests and supremacy of the Catholic Church, it is difficult to see how any Protestant can vote the Democratic ticket. In doing so, he would not only vote to crush out religious freedom, but to give power and control to the Catholic Church.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

American Wool and Woolen Goods—Some Valuable Statistics.

[From the Philadelphia North American.]

The extent to which the woolen manufactures of the United States are supplied by the domestic wool products of the country was illustrated in a speech recently delivered at the dinner of the American Silk Association in New York, by Mr. John L. Hayes, Secretary of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, who said: "In the decade closing in 1870 we increased the manufacture of woolens proper from $61,600,000 to $150,000,000, and nine-tenths of these woolens are made of domestic wool." It appears from this that of the wool used only one-tenth is imported from foreign countries. We have given it credit for as much as one-fourth; but it seems that we were sadly in error. Mr. Hayes estimates the consumption of wool at 220,000,000 pounds annually, of which only 22,000,000 would be foreign, leaving the domestic supply 198,000,000 pounds. Uncle Sam therefore has a good deal of wool to gather ing to some purpose. Mr. Hayes stated that the importations of woolen goods are regularly declining and that one chief trouble of the manufacturer is overproduction from domestic competition, of which the consumer gets the benefit.

The production of woolen goods being thus perfectly adjusted to the wants of domestic consumption, and with no immediate prospect of the home market rising in capacity to a level adequate for the consumption of the whole, it is evident that the export trade affords the true means of relief. But as yet no available foreign markets have been discovered to an extent equal to the surplus. In 1873 the exports of woolen goods were but $135,967, and of wearing apparel $463,892, the latter item being less than in 1860. Mr. Hayes stated that the purchased at a ready-made clothing store last fall a complete suit of thick clothes for only twenty dollars, which was better than a similar suit for which one of his sons paid a tailor fifty dollars. A woolen clothing can be made and sold as cheaply our merchants ought to be able to build up a large export trade to foreign ports. Under the influence of a protective tariff the production of wool, and also woolen goods and clothing, has risen to great proportions; and as competition at home has been reduced, while in the meantime the domestic interests have attained to a power and strength sufficient to command the home field and begin an export trade, which, without protection, they never could have done.

In advocating, therefore, an extensive export trade in this and other lines of domestic manufactures, we express no doubt of the truth of the doctrines of protection, since these never claimed that protection should be a permanent institution, but only that it is indispensable during the weakness and incipient struggles of industry and until conditions should be somewhat equalized. We have always contended that the tendency of a thoroughly protective tariff would be to cheapen goods permanently by increasing the domestic production and competition and by fortifying the procers. As this is now seen in the almost every line of American manufactures. That the first and chief purpose must be to dominate the home market and furnish it with its supplies is a matter of course. When, however, effected, the very magnitude of the machinery required for the supply of so vast a market creates an unavoidable tendency to overproduction, which renders an outlet to the export trade a matter of necessity. The present disastrous condition of manufactures may be traced largely to the inadequacy of this outlet and the great excess of the surplus. Had the foreign imports ceased it ere would probably have been no considerable surplus, but imports have declined. He is a son of John Scott Harrison, of Ohio, and grandson of President Harrison. Mr. Holman every one knows by reason of his Congressional services.

The *Shield and Banner*, the organ of the Richland Democracy, says of the currency plank of the Ohio Democratic Convention: "The rag money plank introduced by Gen. Ewing is essentially of no account, and will scarcely be heard of at the Democratic National Convention." The *Plain Dealer*, organ of the Northeastern Ohio Democracy, expresses substantially the same views. A radical controversy in the ultonomith of any party like that which now disturbs the Ohio Democracy, is not a good thing with which to enter a campaign.

The Baltimore *American* says the intriguing that is going on within the Democratic party in the State campaign has never had a parallel in Maryland. Bargain and sale, deception and the entry of certain candidates to make the running for others are the prominent features of the canvass. A Democratic party that thus compromises draws near this sort of trafficking becomes more earnest and active. Some of the Democratic papers are growing alarmed over the situation, and have begun to hold a protest against the entire control of affairs by the rings and cliques.

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The Public Schools of Ohio.

The public school question elicits the following remarks from the *Catholic Telegraph* of Cincinnatti:

"Catholics who think that they can approve of the secular system of public education which has been adopted in this country, would do well to acquaint themselves with the dogmatic decisions of the Holy See contained in the forty-seventh and forty-eighth propositions of the syllabus. *'A perfect reconcilliation of Christ'* with the world or Christ errs.' In the syllabus the church has explicitly and absolutely condemned education, from which religious instruction has been eliminated. If any Catholic approves of this relic of paganism he must, as a consequence, hold that the Church has erred, and he has, therefore, given his assent to heresy. There is no way in which he can evade this conclusion. No sophistry is strong enough to enable him to pass this deepest of spiritual pitfalls. On this point, as on all other matters of faith and morals, the Church of Christ or against him. He cannot make a neutral position upon which the condemnation of the Holy See does not fall."

The *Public Universe* of the same State tries in the following manner to discriminate against the Republicans who occupy the same position as the Democrats on the school question:

"We urge our claims, but are met with a howl of bigotry. Not a single argument, not a calm reason, is advanced against us. Simple intolerance is the reply, and so contemptible is the spirit of the time that both Republicans and Democrats have crouched before it. Both have inserted planks in their respective platforms pledging the two great parties of the State against hearing our petition. The Republican and Democratic parties are the millstones between which Catholic claims must be crushed. The Republicans pledge themselves to support the State schools, and so do the Democrats. The former oppose Catholics through hatred of Catholics; the latter through love of secularism. In its protestation of love for the public schools, we believe the latter sincere; but that the former defends them simply because Catholics complain of the manner in which they are managed, is our firm conviction. With the Republican party we have had many sympathies. But now that its organs daily heap abuse upon our religion, misrepresent our purposes, inspire secret combinations against us, and would, to-morrow, disgrace this Republic by a renewal of religious proscription, how can we support it without denying our manhood and doing violence to our patriotism? Neither can Catholics set their seal of approbation on the platform of the opposing party, in which they find a plank pointed like a dagger against their claims. But they must not refuse to exercise their rights as citizen electors; They shall vote as patriots. Their conscience shall be their instructor. They shall watch the developments of the campaign, and be determined by them. But party platforms shall not hinder us from making justice at the hands of the American people. A day will come when bigotry and cowardice will have spent themselves, and then our voice shall be heard."

The Muney *Luminary* announces the death of Major Isaac Bruner, and says genuine regret will follow the announcement. The immediate cause of his death was the fracture of his leg. On Sunday last, while sitting in a chair engaged in adjusting his garments, he in some way lost his balance and fell to the floor, breaking his leg above the knee. His advanced age (almost eighty-six), combined with the heat of the weather and the feeble condition of his system before the accident, precluded the possibility of recovery, and he continued to sink until about two o'clock A. M. Wednesday morning, when he died. He was twice a member of the popular branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, and filled various other positions of honor and trust in a highly creditable manner, and was universally esteemed and respected, both for his kindness of heart and sterling business qualities.

THE UNIVERSITY REGATTA

CORNELL AGAIN THE WINNER.

Yale Takes the Single Scull Prize.

SINGLE SCULL RACE POSTPONED.

SARATOGA, July 13.—In the single scull race the entries were Kennedy, of Yale, and Weld, of Harvard. At the first signal to go Kennedy did not get of, and Weld was recalled. Finally Weld came over the course alone. Kennedy did not start. Weld was greeted with loud cheers as he came up. The Yale representative came up to the stand and said he had not seen the programme, but thought the single scull race came after the freshman.

The College Committee, Messrs. Justis, Drayton and Ferry, with the concurrence of Wm. F. Roberts, President of the Rowing Association of American Colleges, and of James Watson, Umpire, have decided that there was no race to-day of single sculls, owing to the misunderstanding on the part of Yale, and that the race shall be pulled to-morrow, two hours after the start in the University race.

FRESHMAN RACE, BETWEEN CORNELL, HARVARD, BROWN AND PRINCETON—CORNELL THE WINNER.

At 12, M., the four freshman crews of Cornell, Harvard, Brown and Princeton, took positions for the race. After a few seconds wait a start was made in good order. The Brown boys got away first and, rowing a more rapid stroke than either of their competitors, soon showed decidedly in front. The sympathizers with Brown cheered lustily, nor was it till well toward the close that their enthusiasm had to subside. For two full miles the Brown crew kept the lead, and there was nearly a quarter of the third traversed before they were overtaken. Harvard, with a magnificent spurt, overtook the Brown crew, but not without a struggle was the leadership surrendered. Every energy was strained to hold its advanced position, and the excitement among the spectators was of the intensest kind. At last the bow of the Harvard boat was driven to the front, amidst the cheering of Harvard onlookers. At this point, however, the field was again changed, for the Cornell men, who had until now been rowing hurriedly, lay to their oars and, with a dashing energy absolutely astonishing, drew up to the Brown men, got even, passed them, gained upon the Harvard boys, got even and entered into desperate struggle for the first place and finally, with a spurt of astonishing brilliancy, went clear to the front and came home the winners by a length. Cornell's victory was a popular one, and the plaudits and cheering each other of the leading crews.

CINCINNATI.

Rise of the Licking, Big Sandy and Ohio Rivers—Coal Fleets Destroyed—Great Loss of Property at Cincinnati and Cattlettsburg, Kentucky.

CINCINNATI, July 13.—The frequent and copious rains of the past few weeks have swoolen all the streams in this vicinity. The Licking river began rising rapidly yesterday, and at two o'clock this morning was reported ten feet higher than the Ohio, and to have an apparent lead of everything on her side of the course. On the Snake Hill side Harvard shot out, dropping Hamilton and Yale caught the second mile, and it was not long before she had a lead on Yale. The center boats were pretty well bunched. The green caps of Dartmouth and the Brown's and Wesleyan's were well to the front.

THE HALF-MILE POINT.

At the one-half mile point the positions of the crews were as follows: Cornell, Harvard, Dartmouth and Columbia in the front rank, with Yale, Wesleyan, Bowdoin, Brown and Amherst close up. Princeton and Williams in the rear, lagging behind these. Further back Union and Hamilton already had matters to themselves. The race at this point was fine. Harvard was ahead, Cornell pulling very cleanly about thirty-three strokes to the minute; Columbia, at thirty-six, already showing her metal, and Dartmouth doing surprisingly well in the center. Harvard's peculiar stroke was noticeable, and notwithstanding a want of uniformity in the boat, there was a certain spirit and dash which augured well for final triumph. Yale was rowing well together, and with the finish of a long-trained crew, but the boat did not move as her partisans would have wished, and the perceptible pause at the end of each stroke seemed to settle the boat and stay her headway.

THE FIRST DISASTER

of the race came to Yale, who fouled the first flag on her course, which may have contributed to set her back a little. Cornell pulled a steady and deliberate stroke, after the manner pursued by the freshmen on the same water yesterday, and made astonishing headway with apparent ease; but Harvard had evidently set her mind on a good lead, and managed to keep it, by an effort, for a long distance. Columbia, too, began to draw up about the mile flag, and for a short time was second in the race according to referee, though the Cornell bow does not think she was ahead of him at any time. The race now presented a remarkable spectacle. The first division of the flotilla included Harvard, Columbia, Cornell and Dartmouth. Then, after an interval, Yale and Wesleyan came on, almost side by side, leading Brown, Amherst, Williams, Princeton, Bowdoin, Hamilton and Union, who made up the rear guard. Soon after the mile, the latter were joined by Princeton, who fell to the rear. Looking at the race from the side, it had little regularity, but from the front and rear the boats following the different lines were seen to be dotted regularly all across their course. The flags were working to perfection. Few boats had any trouble with them. Yale was delayed little, if any, by her foul, and Brown makes no complaint, though it was thought at one time that she had struck a flag in passing near the middle of the course. All dashed prosperously and proudly up the course, striving with every atom of skill and strength for the lead, but there was little change in the relative positions after the first half-mile. The crews which took the lead retained it, and the crews which first fell to the rear only dropped further and further back as the van swept onward.

HARVARD, CORNELL AND COLUMBIA.

Up to the mile and a half, the boats and men stood the terrible strain bravely. The crimson was still ahead, Columbia perhaps next and Cornell third, though the difference between the three boats was but a few feet, and the precedence was hard to decide, with such a lateral distance as stretched between Columbia, in the middle of the line, and Harvard and Cornell almost at the two extremes. The difference between the three was not over half a boat's length. Dartmouth held her own and was pressing the leaders hard, always making a fine appearance in a race. Dartmouth was a conspicuously handsome crew as she sped away down the course, pulling with amazing vigor. Their green caps picked them out plainly from the field, if the observer failed to recognize the magnificent physique of the men. Dartmouth was one of the grand surprises of the race. Yale, alas, was soon to be the other.

THERE WAS YALE,

hanging on the flank of Dartmouth, in perfect form, graceful, easy, stroke after stroke falling with absolute perfection, every detail complete, a most beautiful sight. But how was it that Darthmouth, the unscientific and derided, kept that length or so ahead? An ominous question still. Yale's partisans were not discouraged. "Yale has pulled a waiting race always," they reasoned. The advantage of Cornell in becoming somewhat alarming—five or six lengths at least. "But wait till Bob Cook lets himself out on the last mile or two'll see." Cook, pioneer, and their mighty form of the Gulliverian Rodger marked their nearest competitor, as Wesleyan, Brown, Amherst, Williams, Princeton and Bowdoin followed. Union and Hamilton still madly contesting the rear position. Between the mile and a-half to the two-mile flags the badly needed help came to Union and Hamilton in the shape of a disaster to some others ahead of them.

PARMLY, OF PRINCETON, FAINTS.

For a mile and a half Princeton kept a decent position. At this point she lagged perceptibly, and it was remarked on board the referee's boat that she was likely to take a very low position. Mr. Nicoll, the captain, noticing the sudden drag of his boat, turned and observed that Mr. George Parmly, of New York, who pulled No. 4, was staring straight before him with a fixed look and worked feebly at his oar. Nicoll had hardly called to him, "For heaven's sake, Parmly, what's the matter," before Parmly dropped his oar and fell back sick and fainting, without a reply, into the arms of Mr. Nicoll. Lengthened hours of labor and of a long period of labor and abstinence vanished in a moment. The life went out of the boat and she fell mournfully out of the race, a log on the surface of the lake.

CRABS AND ACCIDENTS IN THE REAR.

The misfortunes of Brown and Yale were less serious, consisting of "crabs," though these animals are by no means a joke in a boat race. The Brown men, up to the mile and three-quarters, were well forward in the second division, behind Yale and Wesleyan, but ahead of Princeton, Bowdoin, Hamilton, Union, Amherst and Williams. At this point, however, Bradley, No. 2, caught a crab, and Williams, Amherst and Bowdoin went by them flying. The Brown crew now put on a spurt, which attracted great admiration in the steamers, and carried them well to the front, and Williams, one place back of their old position, in the exact middle of the race, which Amherst managed to retain, in spite of a desperate struggling on the part of Goodnow, the stroke, who was severely ill. The eighth position Brown managed to hold to the finish, in spite of another unfortunate accident to a broken stretcher at No. 4, which prevented Mr. Roper from doing much on the finish. Williams and Yale caught the second mile apiece, and here, and Wesleyan struck down a flag without doing herself much harm. These accidents changed the face of things at the rear considerably.

MATTERS AT THE FRONT.

In front,

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 14, 1875.

Business in banking circles is again quiet to-day. Counter transactions may have been somewhat more animated, but in the general market there is no improvement whatever.

A majority of the different lines of trade are usually very dull, even for this season, and all the banks report a limited demand for money from good borrowers.

As the banks look for a restricted movement at this time, the dullness suffered occasions no particular complaint.

—Money matters have now practically settled down into the usual summer run, and if we except a moderate call for currency now and then from the wool growing counties, there is no reason to expect any material change for the better for the next two months.

—We notice several new national banks reporting their condition to the public, under the orders of the Comptroller of the Currency, and hear of several others in process of organization, all of which take the place of former banks and really add no new capital to the business. As the Comptroller will not allow the national organizations to take up the assets of the old banks that are not in good condition, there is a general renovation going on, all suspended and overdue paper being charged up to profit and loss by assessments of cash made against the stockholders.

The law restricts the minimum capital for a national bank in this city to $200,000, and a feature worthy of attention both here and in the country is the tendency toward the establishment of small banks with a limited amount of capital. A number of applications have been presented to the Banking Department at Washington for reduction in the capital. This may be regarded as indicating a safe conservative policy on the part of the banks. Their chief embarrassment arises not from a deficiency but a superabundance of capital. When a bank has more money than it can conveniently use in legitimate business the tendency is toward speculation. In order to employ their idle funds they are tempted to make advances on enterprises of a doubtful character. An unwieldy or excessive capital also necessarily increases the costs of management, and without any adequate results. A small capital actively employed is, in the long run, better both for the bank and the public than a larger capital less judiciously invested.

The same danger is manifest in cases where the deposits of a bank are largely in excess of their capital. The necessity it is under to use its deposits in order to pay dividends causes it to purchase paper that otherwise it would reject. The numerous cases where an excessive deposit line has been an element of loss and weakness are too well known to need exemplification.

—We copy the following from the *Shipping List:*

"Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, now the acknowledged leader of the Inflationists, has lately been installed as his theories of finance. It is hardly necessary to say that the one idea of Mr. Kelley's life is the protection of them, with little reference about their purchasing power. Set the money mills agoing, and all the other mills will follow suit, is his stapie argument, if argument it can be called. Paper is cheap, and it is the chief means of bondholders and the perversity of hard money men that forbids its generous transmutation into silver notes. Mr. Kelley has heard of the French assignats and the continental money, but only to dispise the suggestion—he has a little interchangeable-bond gauge, that will regulate his money mill, and save all the ½ dollars of our Continental fathers and of the French inflationists." He looks upon the years of 1855-6 and '57 as the golden age of our finances, when everybody was making money, and the contractionists had not come forward with their blasting policy. He accords no sense to things that in those years, when we were just emerging from the terrible destruction of a gigantic war, when the Government had made a forced loan for means to get along with from week to week, and had mortgaged the resources of the country to replace what had been annihilated, it was our financial condition was sound, and might have been kept up indefinitely. He tells us that: 'There is nothing before the American people but prosperity,' as utter as that which overtook the industrial classes of England in 1820 and 1825—when they were put through the same process. And that: 'Men who bought our bonds at forty per cent. are howling for more paper, in order that they may get one hundred for them, and that factories, farms and mines may be without marketable value until they shall come to own them and again set in industry in motion by expanding bank credits.' In consideration of the fact, that the prevailing business and industrial pressure is largely a consequence of an excess of irredeemable currency, which is now lying idle in immense quantities for lack of employment, this kind of talk is rich indeed. To those of living more frugally and of making a more productive and profitable use of means intrusted to them, the present movement appears to have entered into many, never appeared to have entered into Mr. Kelley's head; but that is nevertheless precisely what we have to do. We must revive the old thrifty rules of increased diligence, frugality, a sound finance and the due regard for values by their right names, instead of further pursuit of such visionary schemes as those to which Mr. Kelley appears to be indissolubly wedded."

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day. Furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

July 14, 1875.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Gold	115¼	115⅛	114⅞	114⅝	114⅝	115⅛
U. S. 6's, 1881, coup.	122	121⅝	122	122	122	122
5-20's, 1862	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛
5-20's, 1864	118	118	118	118	118	117⅝
5-20's, 1865	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝	117⅝
5-20's, 1865, new	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
5-20's, 1865, registered	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛	119⅛
5-20's, 1867	120	120	120	120	120	120
5-20's, 1868	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½	120½
10-40's	117½	117½	117	117	117	117
20-40's, coupons	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	117⅝
Currency 6's	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½	125½
New 5 per cents	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜
Western Union Tel.	80	80	79½	80	80	79½
Quicksilver	14	14	40	40¼	40¼	40¼
Pacific Mail	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼
Adams Express	99½	100	100	100	100	100
Wells-Fargo Express	97	97	97	97	97	97
American Express	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½	57½
United States Express	70	70	70	70	70	70
N. Y. Central	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
Erie	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜
Michigan Central	86	86	86	86	86	86
Michigan Southern	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½	59½
Illinois Central	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½	96½
Cleve. & Pittsburgh	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼	91¼
Chicago & Northw'n	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39¼	39
Do. preferred	50	50	50½	50½	50½	50½
Rock Island	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½	104½
St. Paul common	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜	34⅜
Do. preferred	75	75	75	75	75	75
Wabash common	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Fort Wayne	120	120	120	120	120	120
Ohio & Mississippi	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Union Pacific	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Wabash common	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½	20½
Hannibal and St. Joe	24	24	24	24	24	24
Atlantic & Pac. Tel.	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½	22½
Iron Mountain	15	15	15	15	15	15
C. C. & I. C.	95	95	95	95	95	95
South Carolinas, Ap'l	31	31	31	31	31	31
South Carolinas, '77's	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
Missouri 6's	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½	100½

—The following is a report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Pennsylvania Central, sales	51¾	
Reading, sales	35¾	
United Cos. of N. J., sales	120	
Gold, cash	99¾	
Lehigh Valley, sales	61¾	
Allegheny Valley, sales	93	
Catawissa Transportation	45¾	
Empire Transportation	55	

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 114⅝.

GOLD.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Gold weak, opening at 115¾ and closing at 114⅝. The decline was occasioned by better prices for consols and American securities abroad and the following dispatch from Washington: "Secretary Bristow claims authority under the Specie Resumption act, to continue the issue of five per cent. bonds over and above the $500,000,000 authorized by the Funding act of 1870 to any extent necessary to carry into effect that law." Borrowing rates 1@3 per cent. per annum, and 1-16 per cent. per diem; loans also made flat.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds weak in sympathy with gold. Railroad bonds weak. State securities quiet. Central Pacific, which sold at 116 off. There was little in'erest in stocks to-day. The market opened dull but generally firm. Toward the close prices declined from 5@8½ per cent. and the market left off weak at the decline. The only feature was the break in Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph from 22½ to 18, with closing sales at 19. Of course with such a change the suspension of Smith & Sawyer was announced, the failure growing out of some old transactions. Sales of stocks to-day 82,000 shares, of which 11,000 were Pacific Mail, 25,000 Western Union, 11,000 Erie, 21,000 Lake Shore and 6,000 Union Pacific.

The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.			
W. U. Tel. Co	79½	St. Paul	34¼
Pacific Mail	39⅝	Do preferred	57½
Adams Express	100	Wabash	20¾
Wells-Fargo Ex	97¼	Do preferred	40
American Ex	57½	Fort Wayne	97½
U. S. Express	43¾	Terre Haute	4
New York Central	104½	Do preferred	14
Erie	13¾	Chicago & Alton	102
Do preferred	31¾	Do preferred	110
Harlem	131	Ohio & Mississippi	23¾
Do preferred	132¼	C. C. & I. C	94
Mich. Centrral	85½	Illinois Central	97
Lake Shore	58⅞	Hannibal & St. Jo.	23¾
Illinois Central	105	Del. & Lack	97¾
Cleveland & Pitts	91¼	Union Pac. stock	75¾
Northwestern	39	Central Pac. bds	102
Do preferred	69¾	Union Pac. bds	103¾
Rock Island	104¼	Atlantic & Pac. Tel	22
N. J. Central	112	Bankers' Bills	487½
GOVERNMENTS.			
U. S. coupons, 1881	122	5-20's, 1877	120½
5-20's, 1867	119¾	5-20's, 1868	119½
5-20's, 1864	117¾	New 5's	116⅛
5-20's, 1865	119¼	10-40's	117¼
5-20's, 1865, new	119	Currency 6's	122½
STATE BONDS.			
Missouri 6's	100	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, old	49	Virginia, old	37
Tennessee, new	49		

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1875.

The volume of transactions in mercantile circles to-day was a fair average for the season. In some branches of trade the movement is slow, but it is usually the case at this season of the year that trade becomes slack, and the market is quiet. There is therefore no reason for complaint other than the causes which always have and always will produce complaints from those whose circumstances or characters lead them to take a gloomy view of the situation. There is something said about the difficulty of making collections, and in some cases there is no doubt that money is hard to get; but the events of the past two years have both weeded out to a large extent the irresponsible buyers, and have also taught greater circumspection to wholesalers. In giving credits, so that the condition of things in this respect is bound to improve.

The movement of prices to-day was not very decided. Grain was dull, nearly all the transactions having been in jobbing lots at unchanged prices. There was a strong jobbing demand for flour at an advance of 25c on red winters. Country produce was moderately active in the line of fresh fruits and vegetables, with butter showing more strength than for some time past, choice fresh selling up to 20c. Potatoes were in large supply, weak and lower. In groceries, the strong feeling in sugars continues and an advance on quotations of all standard softs; coffee is also strong, and ½c higher for green. Fish are easy and lower for old; new catch are in light supply and higher. Syrups are lower. Petroleum was quiet and easy, with a shade lower feeling in refined. Dry goods are quiet, and generally unchanged. Wool is quiet with buyers disposed to depress prices a little; the harvesting operations now being carried on by the farmers also check operations, and we look for a dull trade to continue to do so for some weeks. Provisions are moderately active, with breakfast bacon advanced ½c, and lard oil a shade lower. Lumber and building materials continue dull and depressed. General merchandise shows a little more activity than for the past two or three weeks. Salt is demoralized and very much depressed in price.

REVENUE IN TRANSIT—CANNED GOODS TRADE.

The increase in the canned goods trade during the past few years has been one of the remarkable features of the time. It is estimated that the capital now invested in the trade is fully $20,000,000. Of course with such a rapid growth, some abuses must have crept into the trade and we are glad to see that steps are being taken to reform them. At a recent convention of canned goods packers, measures were taken to rectify a good many of the evil appearances, of which continual complaint has been made. The fallacious designation of the cans as one and two pounds, has been abolished and the simple numbers 1, 2, 2½ and 3 substituted. This is all to a very large extent a matter of complaint of the retailers, who have suffered greatly from the present false designation, as the contents of the cans, as is well known, never come up to the weight implied by the marked number. Local packers say that some of the different numbers has also been adopted. The cans are to be filled *full*, no so-called light weight to be countenanced. The packers have also formed a National Association, have adopted a trade mark to be used on their cases. No fictitious brands are allowed, all goods whether of first or second quality to have the labels of the packing company attached, or the name of the party for whom packed. The only deviation from the standard sizes or cans allowed, is slightly larger, which may be marked "extra size standard." All the reforms adopted are to come into force January 1st next. If the reforms thus commenced are faithfully adhered to by the packers, they cannot but do much to increase the already very extensive trade of this description, carried on in this country.

CAUSES OF THE FALL IN SALT.

The salt market is at present in a demoralized condition. The Saginaw *Courier* of a recent date says:

There are various causes assigned for this decline, the chief being the action of the Onondaga salt people at lake ports in putting up their prices of salt under the existing low figures, their object, apparently, being by breaking the market to thereby make favorable seasons for their own manufactures, operations which have not yet been completed. Another reason is that our manufacturers on account of the many times have sold salt at just what they could get for it, in order to meet current expenses, and by this action are cutting their own throats.

The chief cause of the unsettled state of the market is probably the fight which has been raging between the Michigan and New York dealers. The Saginaw manufacturers assumed some time ago that the Northwest was the natural outlet for their salt, and should be made so exclusively. In order so to bring about such a desirable state of things, efforts were made to drive Onondaga salt from the formidable rival of Saginaw, out of the West, by underselling. New York manufacturers have their own depots and at Chicago and other Western points where agencies for New York salt have been established for years. Their effort was checkmated by Eastern dealers, who as a spring enlarged their business in Chicago and made important changes in the manner of handling the commodity, among them the receiving of salt here in bulk and barreling it at the warehouse, thus enabling agents to come down to Chicago prices, and go her one better if more recently the Michigan manufacturers have been catering for the country trade direct, and seeking to divert it from Chicago.

CROP PROSPECTS IN WALES.

A letter from a firm in St. Louis contains the following: "Our customers write from below the river, and on the Vandalia and Cairo and Pacific Railroad lines that the crops are good. The two pets for corn and cotton never were better. We have received several car loads of new oats from Texas, and they are in good condition and inspect No. 2. We hear of large shipments of new oats at river points below here."

Consignments of new wheat have also been received in St. Louis from Texas—a State which has hitherto been an importer of breadstuffs. This indicates that with the spread upon the West on Southern account will be less than heretofore, a fact which will partially compensate for the diminished acreage here and the lessened yield in California.

THE COTTON AND SHOE TRADE.

The Lewiston *Journal* says: "The Auburn shoe manufacturers report that the short-time movement among the cotton manufacturers has a depressing influence upon the Southern shoe trade. One Auburn manufacturers informs us that he has observed a falling off among customers in Boston a few days since. They came North expecting to buy large stocks, but the beginning of the short-time movement, shut out their orders right down. One firm ordered five cases—countermanding from seventy-five. Others tell the same story, that this movement will bring cheaper cotton, and that cotton is now down as cheap as it can be raised; that if the manufacturers succeed in breaking the cotton market they will carry great ruin in the South and great prostration of business. The manufacturers are in a by no means pleasant place. We hear of one concern that has fifteen hundred bales of goods on hand. If cotton falls the mills will close down on goods on hand, because a fall in cotton will take goods down too, so there is danger lest the shutting down and short-time movement may in the end prove serious to mills carrying heavy stocks. In addition to manufacturing, but are carrying a good many goods. Altogether, cotton manufacturers are still looking for the good time coming."

RECEIPTS OF PRODUCE.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Articles.	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,350	6,230	11,580
Apples, bbls	127	109	236
Cheese, lbs	2,008	3,471	5,479
Corn, bus	1,988	2,622	4,610
Wheat, bus	3,693	8,761	11,480
Barley, bushels	450	450	1,100
Rye, bus	618	384	1,002
Oats, bus	25,100	10,936	36,016
Butter, lbs	246	173	419
Bacon, pcs	9,253	10,155	
Bacon, lbs	1,625	620	1,111
Potatoes, bus	6,329	8,457	14,340
Hay, bales	2,952	2,476	5,428

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free of elevator charges.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—There is a somewhat better feeling in some grains, but nearly all business so far is in a jobbing way at very low prices. Receipts continue unimportant, no aggregate of all kinds of grain being only 24,180 bushels for the week ending to-day. Prices were unchanged yesterday, except in oats, which reacted a trifle from the extreme of the decline. *Wheat* is moving with some more freedom, 8,764 bushels having arrived during the past week. We hear of sales of red winter in hair-car lots at $1 25, and there are considerable offerings at that figure. We quote choice Kentucky and Michigan white winter wheat at $1 35@1 38 per bushel; Ohio and Illinois amber $1 20@1 22; Ohio and Pennsylvania red winter $1 20@1 22, and spring wheat is steady, No. 2 Chicago selling at $1 20. *Corn* is very quiet with light receipts and not much demand. Prices are unchanged and rather nominal in the absence of transactions. Yellow corn on car at 70@72c for prime yellow; 71@74c for mixed and white. Shelled was dull and in little request at 75@76c per bushel for yellow; 70@74c for high-mixed; 70@72c for low-mixed and white. *Oats* are rather lower, having reacted a trifle from the extreme of the decline of yesterday. The receipts are comparatively light, 10,936 bushels for the week ending to-day, and unless the receipts increase in volume unexpectedly, present prices will probably be maintained, until the new crop gets fairly into market. We noted transactions in car-load lots at 36c; do in small lots at 37c; car mixed at 36c. We quote at 36@37c per bushel for white; mixed 35@36c. *Rye* was quiet at 80@82c per bushel. *Barley* is nothing doing since the beginning of the month. *Malt* is steady and unchanged. *Mill Feed* is quiet and steady with a fair jobbing demand. Prices are unchanged. We quote: Bran, $15 per ton; chop feed, $20 per ton; middlings, $18 per ton; coarse meal, $20 per ton.

FLOUR—Quiet but firm at $4 75@5 25.

GRAIN—Wheat stronger with a fair demand; No. 2 spring $1 10¾ seller July; $1 09¾ seller August; corn steady with a moderate demand; high mixed 67½c seller July; 69¾@69¾c seller August; rejected 64c; oats firmer; No. 2 white 41c; regular and unsettled; No. 2 white 43½@45c seller July; 37½c seller August; 35½c seller September. Rye—Nothing doing; nominally $1 at cash. Barley quiet but firm; sales at 95c seller September.

SEEDS—Dull but unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Firm. Pork carner and steady; $19 15 seller August; $19 50 seller September. Lard dull and prices a shade lower at 12 95c seller August; 13.10@13.20c seller September. Bulk meats steady with a moderate demand and unchanged.

WHISKY—Demand fair and market firm; sales of 200 barrels at $1 06.

LATEST—On Call Board this afternoon wheat was lower; $1 09¾ July; $1 07¾@1 08¾ August. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork $19 70@19 80 July. Lard unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Flour steady; receipts 4,000 barrels; superfine, western and state $4 90@5 10; common to good $5 20@5 65; good to choice $5 70@6 75; extra, western and state $6 80@7 50; Ohio common to good $5 20@5 65; good to choice $5 70@6 75; extra do $6 80@7 50; Southern steady; common $5 20@5 65; good to choice $5 70@6 75; extra do $6 80@7 50. Rye flour firmer. Cornmeal steady at $3 75@4 25. Wheat better; receipts 63,000 bushels; No. 3 red $1 21@1 22; No. 2 do $1 23@1 24; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 24@1 26@1 27; No. 2 Northwestern $1 25@1 26; No. 2 spring $1 27@1 31¼. Barley firm. Rye steady at $1 10. Corn firm; receipts 20,000 bushels; Western mixed, sales 30,000 bushels at 66@66½c; white 66@67c. Oats—Demand active and prices firm; receipts 1,000 bushels; mixed Western 36@36½c; white 64@67c. Coffee firm at 19¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 7¼@8 5-16c; prime 8 5-16c. Molasses quiet, but steady. Petroleum easier; refined 13¾c; crude 7½@8½c. Rosin dull at $1 65@1 75. Turpentine heavy at 31¾c. Pork quiet at $20 25. Beef firm. Cutmeats quiet. Middles unchanged. Lard heavy; steam 12¾@12¾c; kettle 12c. Lard—Prime steam lower at 12¾c. Butter firm and unchanged. Cheese quiet and unchanged at 8@9½c. Whisky dull and drooping at $1 22.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14.—Flour advanced; superfine Western $4 12½@4 15; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $5 @5 50; State, Ohio and Indiana $5 75@6 75; Minnesota do $6 @7 50. Wheat firm; No. 2 red $1 29½ amber $1 32@1 35. Corn steady; mixed 70@71c; yellow 72@73c. Oats firm and unchanged at 42@43c. Rye steady at 92c. Barley firm at 84@90c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, July 14.—Flour steady and in fair demand. Wheat strong; No. 1 amber Western $1 33; No. 2 do $1 32; No. 1 red $1 33; No. 2 do $1 32. Corn quiet and weak; Western mixed 62@63c. Oats steady; mixed Western 36@37c; Pennsylvania 40@42c. Rye 96@97c. Provisions firm. Pork $21 00. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¾@12¾c, loose. Bacon—Shoulders 9c; clear rib 13¾@13¾c. Hams 14@14½c. Petroleum easier; crude 8c; refined 15¼@15½c. Coffee steady at 17½@22c. Whisky firm at $1 22.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, July 14.—Flour steady with a moderate demand. Wheat firm; No. 2 red Michigan $1 29¾; No. 2 do $1 26; extra $1 31; amber Michigan $1 25¾; No. 2 Dayton and Michigan red $1 25¾. Corn dull and unchanged; shade lower; high mixed 72½c; seller August 73½c; seller September 74½c. Oats dull and prices declined; No. 1 58c; No. 2 55c; seller August. Rye dull and new, seller August, 85½c; seller December 88c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Flour in demand and nominal at 14½c. Flour steady at $5 30@5 45. Wheat firmer at $1 27@1 28. Corn firm at 68@71c. Oats quiet at 37½@39c. Rye and barley unchanged. Eggs, butter and cheese—Demand fair and market firm. Pork quiet at $19 75@20 00. Bacon—Shoulders 9c; Sides—clear 13c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear 12¾@13c. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear 12¾@13c. Lard quiet at 13¾@14¼c. Whisky quiet at $1 16.

Boston.

BOSTON, July 14.—Flour—Demand fair and market firm; Western superfine $4 25@4 75; common extra $5 @5 50; Minnesota extra family $5 50@6 00; white wheat Ohio, Indiana and Michigan $6 00@6 75; Illinois do $6 00@6 75; St. Louis $6 25@6 00. Oats steady; mixed and white 67@68c. Corn firm; mixed and yellow 80c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 14.—Cotton dull; low middling 14½c. Flour dull. Wheat quiet at $1 00 @1 05. Corn quiet at 55c. Oats quiet at 35c. Pork dull and unchanged. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulkmeats firm; shoulders 8c; sides 12½@12¾c. Bacon—Shoulders 9c; sides 13½@13¾c. Sugar cured hams 13¾c. Whisky quiet at $1 20.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, July 14.—Flour inactive. Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 18¾; No. 2 do $1 13¾. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 at 59c. Oats neglected; No. 2 at 34@35c. Barley steady with a moderate demand; No. 2 spring, $1 15; seller August, 95c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1 99c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, July 14.—Cotton, flour and grain quiet and nominally unchanged. Provisions quiet, dull and unchanged. Lard dull at 12½c. Salt meats dull with nothing doing and nominally unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard dull and nominal.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 14.—Cotton quiet at 14¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn quiet at 58@60c. Pork $20 00@20 50. Bulkmeats—Shoulders 9c; clear rib 12¾@13c; clear 13@13¼c. Whisky steady at $1 16.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 14.—Wheat firm and better; No. 1 red $1 29; No. 2 do $1 20. Corn and oats unchanged. Pork $19 50@19 75. Lard unchanged; standard white in car-lots 9¾c; Ohio State test 10¾c; in small lots 10½c higher.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 14.—Cotton dull and unchanged. Flour dull and nominal. Wheat scarce and firm at $1 40. Corn quiet and easy at 56c. Bulkmeats, bacon and lard quiet and unchanged.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14.—Flour firm and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No. 1 red $1 15; No. 1 amber $1 20@1 25. Corn quiet, easy; No. 2 mixed 68@69c; white 72c. Oats firm and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, July 14.—Flour firm. Wheat firm; extra $1 20@; No. 1 white Michigan $1 30¾; extra do $1 31; No. 2 red $1 27½. Corn and oats—No. 2 opened firm at 36c; closed easier at 35c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, July 14.—Wheat—Demand fair and market firm; No. 1 Milwaukee club $1 30; extra white Michigan $1 40. Corn generally unchanged; some sales rather higher.

COTTON.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 14.—Cotton quiet at 15¾@15¾c. Futures closed steady: July, 15 3-32@15 7-32c; August, 15 15-32@15 17-32c; September, 15 1-16@15 3-32c; October, 14 9-32@14 5-16c; December, 14 9-32@14 5-16c; January, 14 7-16@14 15-32c; February 14 9-32@14 21-32c; March 14 27-32c.

Symptoms of Liver Complaint, and of Some of the Diseases Resulting Therefrom.

A sallow or yellow color or skin, or yellowish brown spots on face and other parts of body; dullness and drowsiness and frontal headache; dizziness, bitter or bad taste in the mouth, dryness of throat and internal heat; unpleasant sensations when lying down; cough, with sore throat; unsteady appetite, raising food, choking sensation in throat; distress, dullness, bloating or fullness about the stomach and sides, pain in sides, back or breast, and sudden shooting pains; heart-burn and soreness through bowels, with heat; constipation alternating with frequent attacks of diarrhœa; palpitation of heart; numbness of extremities; rush of blood to head, with symptoms of apoplexy; nausea or vomiting, especially at night; chills alternating with hot flashes, kidney and urinary difficulties, diabetes, low spirits, nervousness, and gloomy forebodings. Only few of the above symptoms likely to be present at one time. All who suffer from any of these should use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets without delay. Thousands of unsolicited letters are loud in their praise of them. They are sold by all dealers in medicine.

A Revengeful Organ.

The stomach is a revengeful organ. If we assign it indigestible food, it not only refuses to perform its office, but it will inflict on us unspeakable tortures, such as those of indigestion, colic, cholera morbus, &c. Not content with giving us pain, it frequently inaugurates an excessive and wasting dyspepsia, or lingering enteryy, which carries us to our graves. With a view to preventing these consequences, as well as the stomach gives notice by premonitory twinges that its cargo is not to its liking, a wineglassful or two of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters should be swallowed. This admirable digestive cordial will promptly reconcile the refractory organ to its contents, and prevent any of those annoying and possibly fatal results which the presence of indigestible food in the stomach is likely to produce. The Bitters are also a superb tonic, restorative and aperient.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

E. F. Kunkel's celebrated Bitter Wine of Iron will effectually cure liver complaint, jaundice, dyspepsia, chronic or nervous debility, chronic diarrhœa, diseases of the kidneys and all diseases arising from a disordered liver, stomach or intestines, such as constipation, flatulence, inward piles, fullness of blood to the head, acidity of the stomach, nausea, heartburn, disgust for food, fullness or weight in the stomach, sore eructations sinking or fluttering at the pit of the stomach, swimming of the head, hurried or difficult breathing, fluttering at the heart, choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, dimness of vision, dots or webs before the sight, dull pain in the head, deficiency of perspiration, yellowness of the skin and eyes, pain in the side, back, head, chest, limbs, etc., sudden flushes of heat, burning in the flesh, constant imaginings of evil and great depression of spirits. Price $1 per bottle. Beware of counterfeits. Do not let your druggist palm off some other preparation of iron, he may say is as good, but ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. Take no other. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron is not sold in bulk—only in $1 bottles. E. F. Kunkel, Proprietor, No. 209 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers everywhere.

TARR'S EXTRACT.

Entirely removed with purely vegetable medicine, passing from the system alive. No fee unless the hair is restored. Consultation free to patients treated. Dr. E. F. Kunkel, No. 209 North Ninth St., Philadelphia. Advice free. Send for pamphlet. Stomach disease removed. Ask your druggist for a bottle of Kunkel's Worm Syrup. Price $1 per bottle. It never fails. M*W*F

DIED:

OFFUTT—Wednesday morning, July 14th, JOHN OFFUTT, in the second year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral of R. S. Elwood, Verona, last evening, July 13th, at 7 P. M., in the seventy-fifth year of her age.

MILLER—14th, at the residence of his parents, 162 Pennsylvania Avenue, Allegheny city, R. T. MILLER, aged twenty-four years.

GILLESPIE—On Saturday, July 10th, at 11 P. M., at the residence of her daughter, in Plum township, SARAH JONES GILLESPIE, mother of J. J. Gillespie, in her eighty-eighth year.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that on the 10TH DAY OF JULY, 1875, I transferred all the Stock owned by me in the MARKET BANK to A. GARRISON HOLMES.

A. GARRISON.

Pittsburgh, July 14, 1875.

15.... 3,390 7 60 15.... 3,780 7 50
35.... 10,250 7 50 90.... 28,160 7 75
2.... 820 7 00 2.... 670 6 50
18.... 24,830 7 02 1.... 420 6 00
26.... 5,190 7 55 67.... 17,370 7 55
49.... 8,120 7 55 105.... 21,740 7 65
57.... 10,430 7 50 145.... 45,540 Ch'gos.

Hamilton, Loughry & Co. sold:

79.... 15,800 $7 50 1.... 250 $6 00
4.... 1,276 6 00 62.... 14,655 7 55
83.... 17,076 7 50 98.... 20,196 7 75
4.... 4,420 7 50 27.... 5,810 7 55
13.... 13,600 7 55 95.... 17,380 7 55
60.... 13,890 7 55 95.... 18,080 7 55
27.... 6,370 7 60 11.... 2,840 7 40
51.... 11,640 7 55 11.... 3,040 7 25
7.... 1,760 7 55 40.... 8,130 7 55
80.... 22,520 7 65 97.... 21,495 7 50
3.... 3,400 7 75 24.... 18,015 7 60
34.... 9,170 7 70 52.... 14,030 7 75
18.... 4,850 7 75 120.... 23,495 7 75
43.... 11,420 7 75 40.... 8,120 7 55
68.... 12,020 7 75

Holmes, Lafferty, Glass & Co. sold:

84.... 21,750 $7 75 ....22,130 $7 40
105.... 15,590 7 30 10.... 4,300 6 00
8.... 820 7 00 18.... 3,650 7 40
8.... 2,520 7 37 2.... 1,000 7 50
9.... 2,820 7 50 64.... 11,420 7 50
25.... 7,150 7 60 64.... 11,420 7 50
70.... 17,500 7 60 88.... 17,810 7 50
6.... 2,120 6 75 34.... 6,880 6 40
4.... 1,210 6 00 4.... 1,220 6 00
67.... 17,970 7 37 53.... 7,720 7 50
1.... 280 6 00 3.... 1,000 6 50
19.... 28,810 7 65 44.... 11,150 7 50
46.... 9,460 7 50 5.... 1,370 6 00

J. F. Sadler & Co. sold:

19.... 4,750 $7 30 3.... 1,100 $6 00
4.... 2,240 7 25 14.... 1,890 7 25
4.... 400 7 75 24.... 4,510 7 50
4.... 820 7 60 6.... 1,170 7 50
6.... 2,160 7 60 4.... 800 7 30
4.... 800 7 00 8.... 1,250 7 40
91.... 15,500 7 50 2.... 610 7 50
7.... 1,940 7 35 29.... 7,230 7 45
2.... 5,020 7 60 10.... 2,000 7 40
6.... 1,010 7 65 2.... 880 7 60
28.... 6,990 7 40 105.... 29,520 7 50
2.... 1,020 7 45 3.... 900 7 60
57.... 14,900 7 45 183.... 54,440 7 35
4.... 1,210 7 50 4.... 1,210 7 40
184.... 15,440 7 25 109.... 9,080 7 45
25.... 6,250 7 40 1 buck.... 200
75.... 6,130 4 35 363.... 32,740 7 30
113.... 8,610 4 00 135.... 12,625 5 10
19.... 2,240 3 90 10.... 8,505 4 25
2 bucks.... 160 3 50 60.... 20,995 4 30
192.... 16,310 4 70 31.... 2,250 4 60
29.... 2,220 5 12 31.... 950 4 75

H. Erisman bought:

35.... 17,160 $4 75 195.... 21,090 $5 35
53.... 14,960 5 00 20.... 2,000 5 40
30.... 2,960 5 00 200.... 17,480 4 75
104.... 9,345 5 00 250.... 24,970 5 00
277.... 22,970 4 75 198.... 17,100 5 00
201.... 18,500 5 00

Dooley & McNabb sold:

107.... 8,560 $4 30 225.... 17,280 $4 50
72.... 27,950 4 60 109.... 8,755 4 70

Cochran, Hesket & Co. sold:

30.... 2,400 $4 75 ....15,650 $4 80
34.... 10,850 5 00 185.... 16,370 4 85

NEW FIRM.—We have heretofore neglected to mention the new live stock firm of Donley & McNabb, recently organized. These gentlemen have had a large experience in the stock trade, and we doubt not will give satisfaction to all who may entrust them with their orders.

J. F. Sadler & Co.

report the following as the ruling of the market for the week ending this day.

CATTLE.

The receipts were very liberal, 53 cars more local stock than last week; this supply proved ample to fill the demand, though under favorable advices from the East, and having a greater representation of buyers than usual, the market ruled active and firm at last week's prices with a shade better prices on a few lots of

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1875.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN. F. HARTRANFT.
FOR STATE TREASURER,
HENRY RAWLE.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR SHERIFF,
RICHARD H. FIFE, Mansfield.
FOR RECORDER,
RALPH J. RICHARDSON, City.
FOR REGISTER,
JOSEPH H. GRAY, City.
FOR CLERK OF THE COURTS,
WM. H. McCLEARY, City.
FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
JOHN McCLELLAND, West Deer,
AUGUSTUS ECKERT, City.
FOR CONTROLLER,
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny City.
FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JAMES W. BELL, Robinson.

THE *Engineering and Mining Journa* has absorbed the *Coal and Iron Record*.

THE completed count of gold coin in the United States Treasury vaults showed an excess of two dollars and a half over the amount claimed.

KANSAS is rejoicing over the established fact that her total grain product this year will be at least from twenty-five to thirty per cent. greater than in any previous year.

THE hay crop in New England is reported as only three-fourths of an average; while out West the crop is much better than usual. Taking the whole State together, the hay crop of Pennsylvania for 1875 is very much larger than the crop of 1874.

THE value of the exports from Boston, last week, was $650,499, against $203,219 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports during the year amount to $17,811,110, against $15,990,707 for the relating period of 1874, an increase of $2,237,683.

THE produce exports from New York for the week ending on Wednesday, amounted to $6,190,155, against $7,387,186 for the corresponding week last year. The total exports of produce since the first of January are $127,942,150, against $152,367,873 for the corresponding period in 1874.

GOV. BIGLER, after declining "with great pleasure" to be a candidate for the Democratic nomination for Governor, now with much pain consents. He will and he won't, you see; and a fatality, he is convinced that it makes no difference, and concludes that he may as well be damned if he does as he damned if he does'nt.

THE New York *Times* of Sunday points out that for the first time in many weeks the reserve of legal tenders held by the banks of that city, according to Saturday's returns, shows a noticeable falling off, the sum being less than the average of the previous week by $3,170,900. This would seem to indicate a growing revival of confidence and business.

IMMIGRATION from Europe still continues to fall off. The total number of immigrants arriving at New York last month was 13,989, being 6,613 less than during the same month of last year. For the three months ending June 30th, 45,595 immigrants arrived at the same port, which was 23,389 less than for the corresponding period of 1874.

THE Democrats are in great trouble as to who shall be nominated by them for Governor. In order to relieve their anxiety and embarrassments we suggest that they postpone their nominating convention to the third Tuesday in October. The Ohio election will then be over, and may possibly relieve them from the necessity of nominating a candidate at all.

IT is stated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office that the limit of settlement upon the public domain is very nearly reached. In five years' time he thinks all available lands suitable for cultivating, as well as those fit for grazing purposes, will be taken up. The inducements for Western immigration are growing fine by degrees and beautifully less.

A LONDON correspondent of an Eastern paper estimates the recent London mercantile failures as aggregating $40,000,000. Deducting their probable assets, which may reach five shillings in the pound, the total loss to creditors will be thirty millions, and this enormous loss must, in the nature of things, sooner or later cause other failures among those upon whom the losses have fallen.

ACCORDING to the revised tax and assessment rolls of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York for the present year, there has been a net decrease in the value of such property, as compared with last year, of $53,085,477. This is a heavy decline. The funded debt of the city, however, is steadily and bravely augmenting. It now, according to the report of the city Controller, amounts to the cheerful sum of $157,578,391 77.

A GERMAN Protestant, of Cincinnati, who has heretofore voted the Democratic ticket, but will do so no longer, writes to one of the papers that, since 1850, no German Protestant ever has been nominated for any office of trust or profit by the Democracy of Hamilton county. Plenty of the other kind of Germans get on that ticket; and this particular German, having taken note of the fact, proposes to get out of that crowd at once.

SPEAKING of the Fourth of July celebration in Augusta, Ga., the *Chronicle* of that city says: "It is a fact worthy of notice, and as pointing to the general bent, that a United States flag was borne in a white procession in this city for the first time since the war." This statement plays havoc with the repeated previous declarations of that paper that the people of that place and of the State generally were well-affected toward the North and the General Government. Better late than never—but why not before?

A DECISION just rendered by the Supreme Court of Indiana in the Lafayette, Bloomington and Muncie Railroad case renders null and void, so far as Indiana is concerned, the lease of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad to the Pennsylvania Company, and also of the Cincinnati, Richmond and Fort Wayne Railroad to the Grand Rapids and Indiana Company. These roads were leased for ninety-nine years each. In the case mentioned, the Supreme Court held that a ninety-nine years' lease is practically a lease in perpetuity, and that such a lease is expressly prohibited by the Constitution of that State.

SOME years ago, it will be remembered, FISK and GOULD paid VANDERBILT five million dollars in consideration of the withdrawal of certain suits the latter was prosecuted by him against the Erie Railroad and themselves as its managers. After the road passed out of their hands the company instituted proceedings for the recovery of the money, and the Supreme Court of New York has just decided that the settlement in which the money was paid was made in fraud of the company's rights and with its funds, and that justice requires the refunding of the same. A new trial has accordingly been ordered. The restitution of this large sum to the depleted coffers of the company will be the best piece of fortune which has befallen that corporation for many years.

AS AN illustration of the way things are done, commercially, in England, the following from the London *Times* is worthy of note:

A statement of the affairs of Mr. Edward Corry, who failed lately in connection with the Aberdare Railway Company, has been submitted to the creditors. It shows assets amounting to £74,323, against liabilities, chiefly on acceptances for the Aberdare Company, reaching £175,770. Some of the assets so called, however, are of doubtful value, such as "bills on Russia," making up an item of £37,400, some of which are now overdue, and some due till 1879. Mr. Corry had, it seems, pursued the system of accepting all bills offered him by the Aberdare Company for a commission of one-half per cent., and the extent to which this has worked harm is shown by the fact that one of £196,700 worth of bills so accepted only £14,500 represented actual value. The rest was for what was euphemistically styled "iron to be delivered."

THERE are those who think that in the palmy days of JACKSON there was no such thing as a corrupt politician to be found; yet the Cincinnati *Enquirer*—good Democratic authority—speaking of the way the United States Bank procured the passage of the bill securing its re-charter, says:

As early as 1831 the managers of the bank began to agitate the question of a re-charter, in order, if necessary, to throw the question into the Presidential election of 1832. The House of Congress was Democratic, and was adverse, but by judicious loans and gifts to members never entered upon the books of the charter, it was carried by a small majority. The record proves that in five years *no less than two hundred and fifty-five members received considerations of a pecuniary nature at the bank.* In many instances the money was loaned without any indorsement or personal security.

Democratic Congressmen, it seems, were then just as accessible to corrupt influences as any of their successors have been.

THIRD PARTIES.

The current number of *Harper's Weekly* contains an article on "Prohibition Politics," in which the Prohibition leaders are represented as saying that "drunkenness is now the chief curse of the country, as slavery was a few years ago. Neither of the great parties will deal radically with the subject, and we must therefore organize and vote until we compel one of them to accept our platform. That is the way the Liberty party men did with the Whigs and Democrats, and that is the course that we must pursue with the Democrats and Republicans."

This is, we know, a favorite theory with the politicians among the Prohibitionists; yet it has not the slightest foundation in fact. The Liberty party never did, in fact, compel either the Whigs or Democrats to accept its platform; and the last Whig national convention that was ever held, that of 1852, disgraced itself by adopting a thoroughly pro-slavery platform.

The Liberty party was organized in 1840, and it died, as a national organization, in 1847. It was very little, at the start, and but little larger when it died. It ran candidates for President in 1840 and 1844, and in 1847 it held a national gathering at Buffalo, which nominated JOHN P. HALE for President; but the subsequent organization of the Free Soil party, at Buffalo, in 1848, which nominated MARTIN VAN BUREN for President and CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS for Vice President, crowded the Liberty party to the wall, and the nomination of HALE fell stillborn.

The revolt from the Barnburners in New York from the Democratic party, in 1848, which culminated in the Free Soil organization, gave some force to the new movement, but it was of short duration. The Barnburners returned to the Democratic fold in 1849, and the Free Soil party kept up thereafter a weak and spiritless existence until 1852, when it supported HALE for President, and then its light went out altogether.

At the time when this last organization expired, instead of having brought either of the other parties to its views, it was, to all appearances, further off from accomplishing that result than at any time since the third party Anti-Slavery movement began in 1840. The Democratic party had, all along, been intensely pro-slavery, and if there was any change in it, the change was for the worse, not for the better. The Whig party, on the other hand, had occasionally shown some resistance to Southern demands, as was manifest in taking its stand upon the right of petition and against the annexation of Texas; but it got no credit from the Liberty party men for sincerity in taking this course, and in 1852, at the Baltimore Convention which nominated General SCOTT for President, it threw itself completely into the arms of the South. So that, after twelve years' experience in third party movements, the only noticeable result upon the other parties was that both had openly taken a pro-slavery position.

Indeed never, since the formation of the Government did Slavery seem so strong, or to have so firm a hold upon both political organizations, as in the year 1852. It felt perfectly secure, no matter which triumphed; and it was this sense of political security which prompted the slaveholders, in 1854, to propose and carry the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the only legal barrier then existing to the spread of Slavery over the national territories. This compromise had been adopted in 1819, in deference to the then prevailing anti-slavery sentiment, and it was repealed in 1854 because the slaveholders felt politically strong enough to extend their institution over the Territories and carve out an indefinite number of slave States.

A Southern clergyman, writing to an Eastern religious journal upon the subject of religious fraternity, alludes to the separate efforts made in the South by Northern and Southern Christians to elevate the negro, and, admitting that the Northern religionists are acting from Christian motives, draws the following contrast between the two:

"The theories we are working on now are not at agreement. You take as your basis of elevation, social equality for the negro with the white man, that he may be brought by this means to a higher intellectual and moral development.

Our theory is to afford him every possible aid to intellectual and moral development, and leave social equality, one branch of which is intermarriage of the races, to the future."

That the writer of the above is sincere and earnest in this belief is doubtless true; yet how lamentably far he is from the truth! His jaundiced eyes can see nothing but social equality in the purpose of his Northern brethren, and his old time prejudices lead him to conclude that this is so because, in his warped judgment, it *must* be so. Yet, in fact, the Northern people who have contributed their means to lift the negro out of his sad ignorance, have never once entertained the thought of such a thing as social equality or intermarriage of the races.

Political equality we can all understand; but there is, in reality, no such thing as social equality. Men are born with equal political rights, and the laws being made for all, apply equally to all; but men are not born with any social rights, nor is there any recognized law-making power to lay down statutes regulating social life. It was a favorite syllogism of those who believed that slavery was divine in its origin, that political rights included social rights, and that therefore political equality involved social equality; but we deny the premises. Political rights do *not* include social rights, and hence the conclusion falls.

The old English doctrine that "every man's house is his castle," and that not even the King dare cross its threshold without the owner's permission, contains the only social law that has any force or that is recognized as of any validity, and this is not, in itself, a law, but a maxim which, its truth being admitted, excludes all possibility of any legislative power whatever in social affairs. Every man, according to this received maxim, is absolute master in his own house. He alone can make the laws that are to rule there, socially, and he alone can say whom he will, and whom he will not, associate with. He may, if he will, throw open his doors to all the world and invite all mankind to come in, without distinction, or he may close them to all the world and say that no one shall enter there. The King, the supreme political authority in the State, cannot enter there without knocking and asking the occupant's leave. No one has a social right to step over that threshold or sit down and associate with the master of that house. He is supreme in his own domicile, and association with him or his association with others, is regulated not by social rights, or social equality, but by surrounding circumstances and by the constantly changing temper of each member of the community in which he lives.

Social equality, this Southern divine must learn, is a mere figment of the imagination. It has no existence in fact. Social intercourse is regulated, not by rights, but by such privileges as the members of society individually choose to concede. Political equality has ruled for nearly a century at the North, but it has never carried social equality with it. Education here has long been made common to all, and its elevating influences have been extensively diffused; but it has not of itself changed the social condition of its recipients. Efforts have been made from time immemorial to ameliorate the condition of various classes of people, but the amelioration has never, necessarily, carried social privileges with it. Religion, too, has here been pressed energetically upon the attention of all, and its elevating characteristics have been allowed full play; yet social distinctions prevail in the church as everywhere else.

Now, if political equality, and education, and charity, and the heavenly influences of religion have not broken down social barriers at the North, why should this Southern preacher infer that these same instrumentalities will break them down at the South, or that there is any purpose use these means to end? The rules that govern society are independent of, and beyond the reach of, political laws and education, benevolence and religion combined. Education, and religion, and political rights may, each in its own way, fit a man for social privileges and elevate him to the capacity of the highest social enjoyments; but they will never give him the right to cross any man's door-step, or confer upon him social equality.

SELF-HELP.

FREDERIC DOUGLASS, in his speech to his colored friends at a meeting lately held near Washington city, stuck the right note in telling them that if they need help they must first show themselves worthy of it by doing their best to help themselves. This was the same advice as given in the old fable by HERCULES to the stalled waggoner who clamored to him for help—"put your *own* shoulder to the wheel: the gods help those who help themselves."

Mr. DOUGLASS is convinced, after the observations of a life-time, that the colored men must take the task of elevation into their own hands. Slavery reduced them to a very low level, and the work of educating and elevating a race that only a few years since were crushed under the wheels of a terrible oppression is one of great magnitude; but it is not an impossible work, and those fittest for accomplishing it are those who are themselves a part of the proscribed race. If they are to be educated, they must have educated teachers of their own; if they are to be elevated by purer religious influences, they must have trained preachers who have sprung from the same common stock and know how to appreciate their condition; if they are to have colleges, they must have professors of their own race; and it was with Mr. DOUGLASS tersely puts it, if they are to have a MOSES fit to lead them beyond the reach of Egyptian taskmakers they must seek for him in their own ranks, and not look to an alien for the Supreme guidance they need.

It does not follow from this that caste and race prejudices will thereby be perpetuated or rendered more active. It means simply that, having been forced into a peculiar and isolated position, they can be got out of it only by those who are part and parcel with them. The impulse for improvement and advancement must come from within themselves, as no one can lift them to a higher plane so well as those who have had personal experience of the difficulties to be overcome.

When this impulse finds embodiment in action; when the race shows its full appreciation of its own necessities and its determination to develope its capacities; and when the men and the women of its own production, who have, by their own efforts, attained a higher rank than the rest, take hold of the work of bringing up to their own level all who are below them; then outside help will come as freely as it is needed. HERCULES would not help the lazy wagoner until he put his own shoulder to the wheel; and the surest way to get help is to deserve it by first helping yourself.

The advice given by Mr. DOUGLASS is not the advice of a prejudiced white man, but the earnest counsel of one who tasted all the bitter fruits of slavery, and who has grown grey under a personal experience of the effects of prejudice against the colored man. He speaks simply what he feels and knows, and it is from the profound depths of a long and varied individual experience that he calls up the exhortation he has delivered to his brethren. It is not a new departure that he preaches; but an old lesson adapted to a new application. He, of all other men, is the best fitted for the part of a MOSES; and if his people have ears to hear they will give heed to his wise counsel, and follow the standard which he has raised.

WHAT DOES THIS MEAN?

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who is usually well-informed and very cautious in his statements, has the following under date of July 8:

The club rooms are rife with rumors about a gathering of the Democratic chiefs at Saratoga week after next, to consult as to the "sailing charts" for the approaching Presidential election. The consultation, it is said, has been deemed advisable by leaders of the Governor Tilden school, who foresee a serious breach in the National Convention between the Eastern and Western Democracy on the financial question, unless existing differences of opinion can be reconciled before hand by a friendly talk among those in whom both schools of thought are supposed to have confidence.

There is good authority for saying that there is something more in all this than mere gossip. And it may as well be added that there is another trouble of a different character, which it is sought to meet, and if possible adjust, in advance. The nature of this trouble may be inferred from a prominent editorial in this morning's *Freeman's Journal*, of which the following is an excerpt:

"There is, nominally, within the Democratic party a secret organization, ramified, less or more, through most of the States of the Union, and preparing to come to a head next year, in the general election, Federal and State. The members of it are fools enough not to know that they are already betrayed, as all such conspiracies are likely to be by some they consider their dupes. To impatient advisers, who, having found out one or other ramification of it, report to us that much and expect us to give air to what they have discovered—we have to say that *the time is not yet!* We are open to every particle of special information from any quarter, to be kept confidentially, but not, by us, to be exploded till the right moment. Then we will see the conspirators, at an instant they dream not of, 'hoisted with their own petard!'"

This secret political organization within the Democratic lines is something of which the public has before had no inkling. Let us know more about it. Can it be possible that the Democrats are resorting to Know Nothing tactics?

THE London papers by the last mails bring full details of an outrage attempted by Colonel VALENTINE BAKER, commanding officer of the 10th regiment of Hussars in her British Majesty's service and a member of the English aristocracy, upon Miss REBECCA K. DICKINSON, a lady of good family and spotless reputation. The affair occurred in one of those English railway carriages in which a man or a woman is perfectly at the mercy of a murderer, a thief or a libertine, so far as help from the outside is concerned. Miss DICKINSON was traveling alone to Dover, and at one of the way stations on the route Colonel BAKER took the train. He was placed in the same compartment with Miss DICKINSON, and they two were alone in it. The evidence shows that Colonel BAKER attempted the sort of crime for which in this country a great many men have been swung by order of Judge Lynch. He did not succeed, and his failure is due to the courage and persistency of the girl in defending her honor.

After trying, in vain, to convey to the conductor, or guard," by the usual signals, that she was in danger, she broke the window open and called for help. But the train was speeding along at forty miles an hour, and her cries were unheard. Then, as a last resort, she forced open the side of the carriage, and stood on the footboard. She was in the most extreme peril, holding on to that scanty support, and being whirled along a mile in each ninety seconds. The wretched ruffian who had so insulted her seems to have been frightened at the result of his wickedness. He implored her to come back in the car, but she refused to trust herself with him again. Men along the line of the road saw this strange spectacle; the guard was signalled, telegrams were sent ahead of the train, and presently it was stopped, and Miss DICKINSON rescued from her perilous place on a narrow foothold on the outside of the car. The complaint was made against BAKER, and on a preliminary examination before the magistrates of the county in which the offense was committed he made no defense, permitting the case to go to trial before a higher court.

The Baltimore *American*, commenting upon the facts in this case, says:

"The story is principally worth repeating because of the splendid strength of woman's resolution and courage which it exhibits. We talk a great deal about manly heroism, but it seems to us that there is a height of resolution and courage in that English girl's defense of her honor that is not surpassed by the bravest deeds of the typical heroes of humanity. There are not many women—nor men either, for that matter—who would for any object have dared to go to the length she did in protecting her reputation and chastity. She not only showed that she would have died rather than lose her purity, but that she ventured to face a terrible death rather than that her purity should be assailed. Her courage was not only above the average of her sex, but it was above the average of the other sex, too. Other women in her position would have struggled and resisted, but not many would have adopted the desperate means she did—a recourse so extreme that it seems to have shocked into temporary inaction such a few moments before was furiously bent on degrading her to the lowest level. An incident of this kind in a work of fiction would excite the wrath of the critics, and his imagination to run away with his judgment. Here we have it in real life, testified to in all earnestness by responsible witnesses, and we cannot but admire the courage and heroism of her whole behavior, although it is said